Bellefonte Republican.

Established in 1869.} "Let us see to it, that a Government of the People, for the People, and by the People, shall not perish from the Earth."---A. LINCOLN. {Terms: $2.00 per annum.

VOL. X. BELLEFONTE, PA., WEDNESDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 13, 1878. NO. 7.

The Bellefonte Republican

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Terms, $2.00 per annnm in Advance

Our Next Governor.

Eighteen years ago those who had eyes to see could perceive looming over the southern horizon the black cloud of secession and civil war,—growing ever, like the crescent moon, with unuttered thunders of disunion, menaces, and baleful lightnings of sectional hatred,—threatening to overcast our entire national heavens and drench the land with a storm of tears and blood. Altogether to avert the approaching tempest was impossible, but all loyal hearts lifted themselves as to the clear sky above the clouds, renewing their patriotic vows and swearing once more—in the face of the extreme peril—"The Federal Union; it *must* and *shall* be preserved!"

The Republican party had come into existence to set bounds to the encroachments of the slave power; upon it success, in the then approaching Presidential contest, most loyal men felt depended the preservation of the Union. Its first and perhaps most significant need was a leader, a standard bearer—one who should be a representative not only of the principles but wisdom of our most loyal and keen-sighted statesmen—one whom all true men could trust, not only for patriotism, but for ability and discretion. Then, as perhaps never since the soul-trying days of the war for independence, was felt the necessity for a ruler; one who should, indeed, rule according to the principles and the forms of our Republican constitution and laws, but whose appearance and elevation to power should be in answer to the prayer—

Ah, God, for a man with heart, head, hand,
Like some of the simple great ones gone forever and ever by;
One still, strong man in a blatant land,
Whatever they call him, what care I,
Aristocrat, democrat, autocrat,—one
Who can rule and dare not—lie.

Such a man the nation found, as we all know. But before the great Presidential contest a preliminary battle was to be fought in Pennsylvania, the result of which all felt—in accordance with unvarying precedent—was to prefigure the national issue. Scarcely less important—as being inseparably connected with it—was the selection of a leader for the Republican party in the Keystone State, from that of one who was to be the nominal head of the nation. Centre county then furnished such a leader as was required, and the result, as all are aware, was most fortunate for this Commonwealth and for the whole Union.

Again an important crisis is upon us. The Republican party has had the chief control of the government since 1861. But foes without, and more treacherous and damaging adherents—selfish and unprincipled—had, at our last Presidential election, nearly brought upon the party a disastrous overthrow. The ground we here lost we must regain if we hope to succeed in the next national contest. To do this it is all-important that Pennsylvania be preserved to the party. The opposition have not elected a Governor for this State since 1860. Should they do so this coming fall, our defeat in the Presidential conflict of 1880 is extremely probable.

To prevent such a result—which would be a national calamity—it is all-important that our standard bearer shall be carefully selected. We want a man about whose loyalty to our principles and whose devotion to the Union there has never been any doubt or question; not one of those who have come over since it was certain that ours was to be the winning side, and who evidently has been convinced by the glittering logic of expectant spoils; nor yet one who has wavered in the hour of danger or of disaster, ready to desert his colors when it seemed probable that the foe would triumph. We want one who has consistently adhered to his principles and stood by his colors, without regard to personal ambition, personal gain, or even personal risk or loss. We want a true and honest man, not one whose course has been merely negatively good, or having left on record no objectionable acts, but whose career has been such that we can point to his deeds as unimpeachable evidence of the brilliancy of his talents and the correctness of his principles.

Again Centre county comes forward and offers to the country such a man from among her sons, and lifts her voice proudly naming him—General James A. Beaver. A man he is, in the very prime of manhood, who has not been especially prominent in the politics of the State, except always as an influential and earnest supporter of the principles and candidates of his party, when he could conscientiously approve the latter; yet never as a blind partisan, but ever heartily seeking to promote the success of what he believed to be the soundest political policy. As a patriot he stands unspotted and proudly before his fellow men—albeit he stands but upon one leg, having left the other to make more sacred the soil of Virginia, where he battled bravely in the war for the Union. His military record is of the best. Entering the ranks with the commission of a lieutenant, he advanced step by step, "by merit raised," to wear the epaulets of a general. He may be regarded to a certain extent still in the service, being one of the division commanders of our State militia, and one whom the Chief Executive regards as most trustworthy and efficient. His readiness and reliability in this respect were exemplified during the turbulent period of last July, when he took the field with his division, at the call of the Governor, to maintain law and order in the State. His behavior during that trying period should gain for him the lasting gratitude and admiration of all classes of our people. He was sent with a small force into one of the most excited districts in the Commonwealth. Confronted and surrounded with an infuriated mob, himself and his troops reviled, insulted and assaulted—their lives threatened and in the extremest peril—by his coolness, courage, firmness and discretion he managed to secure the preservation of order, and that without shedding a drop of human blood. This we believe to have been a greater and more praiseworthy triumph than to have come off victor upon a hundred hard-fought battle fields. It shows that the man had first conquered himself, and that he can control men without resort to extreme measures, even when surrounded and assailed by those who have set all law and government at defiance. The people may depend upon it that he, as our Chief Executive, would act promptly, discreetly and efficiently in quelling riot and disorder, should an emergency unfortunately again arise requiring the use of the military arm.

General Beaver has not been an office-seeker, and therefore his name has not been brought so prominently before the people as it might have been. This fact is certainly not one which can be urged to his discredit. He is a lawyer in the full and successful practice of his profession. To this, as his *business* of life, his time has of late years been mainly devoted. But he has, by no means, been content to be a mere lawyer, although a most successful one. From his law partner and father-in-law, H. N. McAllister—one of the noblest men this Commonwealth has produced—he inherited, besides an extensive law practice, the care and oversight of one of our prominent educational enterprises—the Pennsylvania State College, formerly the Agricultural College of Pennsylvania. As President of the Board of Trustees—it may be said by inheritance from Mr. McAllister—and one of the three members of the executive committee who have control of the affairs of that institution, he devotes much of his time and abilities to the promotion of its interests. He inherits, also, from his distinguished father-in-law and law partner an enthusiastic devotion to skilled agriculture, in the dissemination of improvements in which much of his time is occupied. It will thus be seen that General Beaver is closely identified with the most important interests of the State—not only those that respect its preservation from violence and anarchy, but more particularly to its progress in the arts of peace. We could enlarge extensively upon these positions, but space forbids for the present. Our only design at this time is to place the man before our fellow citizens, calling attention to a few of his prominent traits and inviting their careful scrutiny of his character and abilities. He is a man who need not shrink from the closest examination into his record, his qualifications or his character. The more closely they are scrutinized the more praiseworthy will they seem. Perhaps in the future we may enlarge upon these topics, to which at present we can barely call attention, and discuss others which space does not permit us, on this occasion, even to mention. Suffice it to say, that all who know General Beaver recognize in him the Christian gentleman, foremost in all schemes and projects designed by generous hearts for the amelioration of human want and misery, and also to promote the dissemination of knowledge and that clearer and truer light which fades not nor fails.

General Beaver is not a seeker for the position of Governor of Pennsylvania. We *know* that he will make no effort to secure the nomination, but if it is tendered to him, frankly and freely, we have reason to believe that he will accept it. This article is written entirely without his knowledge; and we beg those who—because of their own crooked ways—cannot believe in the sincerity of such an utterance, to try at least to comprehend the possibility of such an assertion being frankly truthful. It will do them good to accept even the possibility of honesty in politics. And if they could be induced to go a step further—even hypothetically—and try to comprehend the motives which govern General Beaver and his friends in respect to his candidacy, we should believe we saw a glimmer of an approaching political millennium. We leave the subject now, intending to recur to it again and not long hence.

The Professional Tramp.

That the tramp has become a nuisance and an offense to society is a conceded fact in every community he has visited. That the tramp has become a professional being and that the practice of the profession is thoroughly organized and systematized, so that the predatory and criminal excursions of the tramp may be more fruitful and lucrative, is an established fact. In short, the professional tramps have become a class of criminals, who, by falsehood, deception, theft and robbery, prey upon and terrorize society, and should be regarded and treated as a common enemy.

Chief Detective Stephenson, of Massachusetts, in a report of his experience as a tramp, throws more true light upon the question than has before been given to the public. He states that he left Springfield, Massachusetts, in July last as a tramp, to see the life and learn the views and purposes of tramps. For a month he was one of the army tramping through western Massachusetts and New York. They slept in barns, woods and outbuildings, and lived on chickens, potatoes and any kind of food that was easily stolen. They tramped in squads of as high as twenty and would subdivide into smaller squads for plunder, theft and providing for the company. Of a party of twenty that he joined, he says three were German, two Dutchmen, one Swede, one Frenchman, three Americans and the remainder Irish. They all carried red and blue chalk, which was used in marking out the routes for the benefit of those who should come after, and also to indicate where the most generous bounty was freely bestowed, and where the best opportunities for plunder were afforded. They have a regular system of rough, mutual intelligence by means of various chalk marks on fences, trees, gate posts, &c., traces of which have been and are frequently recognized along public highways, and in cities and towns.

While he was out the great railroad strike of 1877 took place, and he says plans for burning small railroad stations, and of soaping the rails to stop the cars, were discussed, but as the strike was supposed to be certain nothing was done. Parties, he says, were frequently overtaken toward the latter part of July who were on their way to join the rioters of Pennsylvania. The report gives a full glimpse at the inwardness, life and object of the tramp, and shows that he is a vagrant who means to eke out a miserable existence at the expense of the public, without any labor on his part, and will resort to all means, however low and criminal, necessary to accomplish his object.

That the evil is growing and the army of tramps increasing, is evident to all close observers. It will continue to grow and the army increase, unless stringent laws against it be enacted and rigidly enforced, until it becomes an evil so great and the army of criminals so formidable as to endanger society and require a strong power to suppress it.

The tramp has committed so many crimes and depredations upon society, and has practiced all sorts of deceptions and taken advantage of charities bestowed to such a degree, that he has not only rendered himself unworthy of any charitable consideration, but has interfered largely with the dispensation of charity to those who are worthy. No one should really dispense charity to a tramp, as it is impossible to sift the worthy from the unworthy; and, in nine cases out of ten, the very act of charity contributes to support and encourage vagrants and criminals. Tramps should be taught that deserving poor are always best cared for in the community in which they have lived and are known. The poor laws of the country make it the duty of every community to care for and support its own resident poor, and the people generally are ever ready to secure the enforcement of these humane laws. In our State we have a vagrant law which provides that the following classes of persons shall be vagrants:

All persons going about from door to door, or placing themselves in streets, highways or other roads, to beg or gather alms, and all persons wandering abroad and begging, who have no fixed place of residence in the township, ward or borough in which the vagrant is arrested.

All persons who shall come from any place without this Commonwealth to any place within it, and shall be found loitering or residing therein, and shall follow no labor, trade, occupation or business, and have no visible means of subsistence, and can give no reasonable account of themselves or their business in such place.

Section second provides that if any person or persons be found offending in any place against this act it shall be lawful for any constable or police officer of such place, and he is enjoined and required on notice given him by any inhabitant thereof, and without notice upon his own view, to arrest every person or persons so offending, and take them before a justice of the peace or committing magistrate, and, upon their conviction, the justice or magistrate shall commit them to labor upon a county farm, upon the roads and highways of any city, township or borough, or in any house of correction, poor house, work house or *common jail* for a period of not less than thirty days and not exceeding six months. Other sections of the act provide for the erection of suitable buildings by the county on enclosures for the purposes of the act, and for the providing of labor for convicted vagrants.

This act was passed in 1876 and is ample in its provisions if rigidly enforced to effectually break up the tramp nuisance in our State and stay the commission of crime that is perpetrated by these organized vagrants and criminals. The law is not only ample in its provisions to break up the business of the professional tramp, but is ample to break up the nuisance of professional begging from door to door in every community by unworthy persons, and from which our town is not wholly exempt. The law should be rigidly enforced, because the evil it seeks to remedy is on the increase, and it can only be corrected by the enforcement of the law against it. Every police officer and constable in the county and State should know his duty in this matter and fearlessly discharge it. Suitable provision should be made to afford employment of some kind for vagrants, and then every person who comes within the provisions of the law should be arrested, convicted and punished as vagrants. Let the law be enforced.

Senator Blaine on Silver.

It being announced that Senator Blaine, of Maine, was to address the Senate on the silver bill, on Thursday last, was the signal for a crowded Senate. The popularity of the Senator as an orator is so great that when it it known he is to speak crowds flock to the Senate chamber to hear him.

The Senator made a brilliant, able and learned speech, and it is considered the most able that has been made on the question. He arrays himself on the side of silver money, but advocates that the dollar be made to contain 425 grains of silver instead of 412½, which the old dollar contained. The difficulty is just to regulate the relative value of gold and silver as money. In the countries where they use a bi-metallic coin, the relative value of gold and silver is as 15½ in weight of silver to 1 of gold of equal fineness. In the silver dollar of 412½ grains standard silver, the relative value is as about 16 of silver to 1 of gold; that is, our silver dollar of 412½ grains as compared with gold is of a greater relative value compared with gold than the silver coin of the countries that now use a bi-metallic coin. If we make a silver dollar to contain 425 grains of standard silver, it would make it a commodity of commerce rather than money, as it would be bought up and taken as bullion to the countries where about 400 grains of silver is equal to the equivalent of our gold dollar, and thus the large silver dollar would not remain in circulation and serve as a medium of exchange. Silver now, because of peculiar circumstances, is fictitiously depreciated in value as money. It has been demonetized in Germany, England and in our own country. Let it again be remonetized and invested with its purchasing value as money, and it will soon be restored to its relative value of about 16 to 1 of gold. To make a silver dollar under the present state of the market the exact equivalent in value of the gold dollar, it would be but a short time until it would soon be at a premium above the gold dollar, and then the gold dollar would either have to be made larger or else the silver dollar made less. There are no real natural causes why silver should be materially depreciated in value as compared with gold. The cost of production and limited quantity of the metals are what give them their value, and the cost of production of silver has not cheapened nor its quantity increased very materially as compared with that of gold.

Senator Blaine's speech was well received and will tend to secure the remonetization of silver at an early day.

The Pennsylvania Senate last week passed a resolution asking Congress to reject the tariff bill framed by Fernando Wood in the interest of free-trade Democracy. This was right, and highly commendable. Republicans everywhere must be on the alert to prevent the ascendency of the old free-trade heresy of the secession Democracy. Revenge is sweet, and they are eager to enjoy its sweetness, at the cost of the manufacturing industries of the country.

Demagogism.

The *Watchman*, true to its instincts of demagogism, devotes a whole column of editorial to pitching into us because of a short paragraph appearing in last week's Republican, which contained a suggestion of wholesome advice to "growlers and idlers." The terms "growlers and idlers" do not include everybody out of employment, nor are they applicable to the *honest, industrious workingmen* of the country, but more peculiarly applicable to the class who are volunteers at growling and idleness, and come within the category of those known as tramps or vagrants—such as have been defined to be vagrants by a *Democratic Legislature* in the winter of 1875 and 1876, and of which we fully treat elsewhere. But the *Watchman*, eager to win cheap popularity, and establish its repute as *the* special companion of the workingmen, says they (the workingmen) cannot read because they may be hungry and have families dependent upon them, and because they experience a great deal of anxiety about the support of their families. It is true, every man has his cares and responsibilities in life, but that should not destroy his manhood, nor prevent him becoming more of a man. Trials successfully endured and overcome, are what make men. Full bellies and empty heads don't make men, as the editors of the *Watchman* most fully establish.

The *Watchman* says we are "fat, well-fed and sleek," and that we are cruel to call some men growlers and idlers. We are glad the editors of the *Watchman*, who have never been able to look up themselves, but whose natural element is to grovel in the mud, know so well our condition. In fact, we are almost sorry that we are compelled to frankly acknowledge they know our condition better than we do ourselves. But the *Watchman* not only charges us with being *fat, well-fed and sleek*, but charges that the Republican party, with its pernicious financial policy, is responsible for all the growlers and idlers in the country. There's where the rub comes in. Pray what has the Democratic party *ever* done to benefit the poor man, or the laboring man of this country? Will the *Watchman* please name a single policy of its party that ever tended to benefit the workingmen whom it is always prating about?

The Democratic party was the party of slavery; the party that believed and advocated that *capital* should *own* its labor absolutely, and oppress and degrade the working man to the status of a brute; the party that advocates free-trade, and antagonizes protection to American industry and American labor; the party that rebelled against the government of the United States, and tried to overthrow and destroy it, the best government upon the earth, in order that it might found a slave oligarchy, a government upon oppressed and slave labor and downtrodden humanity, and the party that has opposed the establishment of our free school system, on the ground that it made the *rich* help bear the expense of educating the poor, to which it was opposed. These are the cardinal principles of the Democratic party and that its record, and for them and it the *Watchman* thinks it should be especially endeared to the workingman.

The *Watchman* has always advocated every one of the extreme principles of its party,—*slavery, treason and rebellion, free-trade* and all—and yet professes great love for the poor man, and, to win his affection, says we are "fat, well-fed and sleek." However fat, well-fed and sleek we may be, we certainly are not able to *sport a match team* and *own three-story brick buildings*; and if we were, we could hardly conceive that that would be a good reason for "growlers and idlers" for not being men, and trying to improve themselves by reading and study.

The Bellefonte Republican

By EDWARD T. TUTEN.

Poetry.

BY THE MILL.

A few short hours, a few short hours,
The noisy wheels go round;
A few short hours, a little while,
And hushed is every sound.

Yon stream that flows so swiftly by,
So swift by lawn and lea,
Shall still float on when you and I
Have long since ceased to be.

A few short hours, a few short hours,
We wander by the mill;
A few short hours, a little while,
And all is hushed and still.

The ivy wreaths that upward creep,
Shall clasp yon stalwart tree,
While scarce in memory men shall keep
A thought of you and me.

Then let us wander while we may,
The noisy wheel goes round;
And strangers, where we roam to-day,
To-morrow shall be found.

WHAT IS LOVE?

"What is Love?" the maiden asked,
Then I wrote these words of truth:—
"When the brain is lightly tasked,
Love's a passion in our youth.

"When we enter manhood's race,
Grasp the honors of our time,
Find them empty, worthless, base—
Love's a solace in our prime.

"When our hairs are blanched by years,
Pain and fears our thoughts engage;
Still it glistens through our tears—
Love's a habit in our age."

Leant the maiden on my chair,
Stayed my hand with playful strife,
Shook her sunny, silken hair—
"Love," she whispered, "is *our* life!"

HOME SONG.

BY HENRY W. LONGFELLOW.

Stay, stay at home, my heart, and rest;
Home keeping hearts are happiest,
For those that wander they know not where
Are full of trouble and full of care;
To stay at home is best.

Weary and homesick and distressed
They wander east, they wander west,
And are baffled and beaten and blown about
By the winds of the wilderness of doubt;
To stay at home is best.

Then stay at home, my heart, and rest;
The bird is safest in its nest;
O'er all that flutter their wings and fly
A hawk is hovering in the sky;
To stay at home is best.

Our Story Teller.

How Barry Became a Hero.

At the unripe age of thirteen, Barry Munson and Tom Finch were fast friends. Social differences did not trouble them. Their interest in base ball was equally intense, and their antipathy for algebra was equally deep rooted. Tom worked out Barry's mathematical problems, and Barry wrote Tom's compositions, and either would have made any reasonable sacrifice to secure for the other admission to a circus.

When Barry Munson's sister Louise said that Tom Finch was not a proper associate, her brother defended his friend stoutly.

"I guess he knows more'n you do, or that goggle-eyed Maynard either."

This was a doubly cruel thrust. Miss Louisa Munson had finished her education—had any one doubted it, she might have produced her diploma from the Raritan Seminary—and, moreover, Miss Louise Munson was an ardent admirer of Mr. Frederick Maynard.

As boys, then, Tom and Barry were the best of friends. They had but one quarrel, that is, of a serious nature, and that was caused indirectly by Bessie Charlock. On his thirteenth birthday Barry gave a party, to which, in spite of many protestations of Miss Louise, Tom Finch was invited. When it came to supper time, Barry offered to escort Bessie Charlock to the dining room. Bessie refused to go; she "had company." Barry was at first astonished and afterward indignant. Not, however, at Bessie. It was perfectly right that she should keep her word, and go with the somebody else, as she had promised. Barry's indignation turned upon that somebody else, who proved to be Tom Finch.

"I wanted to take Bessie Charlock to supper," said he, late in the evening.

"Why didn't you ask her, then?" rejoined Tom.

"Cause you got ahead of me!"

"Well, if she would rather go with me, I s'pose it's all right, isn't it?"

This was more than Barry could stand.

"She wouldn't rather go with you," he said, feeling the blood mount to his face. "She went because she knew nobody else would go with you."

"Oh, wouldn't they, now?" demanded Tom, indignantly. "I guess any girl would have gone if I'd ask her; and if she hadn't, I wouldn't go blubbering 'round the fellow who got the best of me."

"You just wait till to-morrow!" said Barry, as he moved away from the corner where this unpleasant dialogue had been held.

"What's the use of getting mad about a girl?" said he. And this conciliatory overture effected a perfect reunion. Tom and Barry became closer friends than ever.

All this, remember, at the unripe age of thirteen.

At seventeen Barry went to college, and Tom went to work. Then it was that they began mutually to appreciate the dissimilarity of their lots in life. When Barry came home at the end of his freshman year, he treated Tom kindly, but with a certain patronizing air, which was more offensive to the young mechanic than insult direct. The lusty friendship of their boyhood was at an end.

At the end of another year Barry's college training began to make itself conspicuously manifest. His sister Louise, now Mrs. Frederick Maynard, had no need to caution him against the impropriety of associating with Tom Finch. Along with his Æschylus and calculous, he had learned some other things not laid down in his college curriculum.

"Tom Finch is a good fellow, but fresh—exceedingly fresh."

It was apparent that time had effected a striking metamorphosis in him. The same magician, with gentle touch, had wrought also a change in Bessie Charlock. He had moulded her girlish figure into outlines of symmetrical beauty, crowned her with a wealth of luxuriant brown hair, deepened the rich color of the cheek and lip, and freshened her with the vigor of perfect health. She was amazingly pretty. Barry said: "Deucedly charming." He met her, not many days after his return to Barborough, at a croquet party. They were antagonists in the game, but the best of friends between shots.

"I hoped you would come up to commencement with Louise and Fred," said he, twirling his mallet over his fingers, as his *alma mater* had taught him to twirl a cane.

"I should have enjoyed it, I am sure," answered Bessie. "Your oration, I suppose, was the best of them all. What was it about?"

"The effect of Platonic philosophy upon modern thought," replied Barry, with an unmistakable consciousness of the depth of his subject.

"Gracious me!" replied Bessie, raising her curved eyebrows. "How interested I should have been in that! Can't you repeat some of it now, Mr. Munson?"

In spite of himself, Barry felt his cheek grow hot. This girl of nineteen knew nothing about Platonic philosophy, of course. Yer her ridicule made the self-satisfied bachelor of arts wince not a little.

"You would find it decidedly stupid, Miss Bessie," said he at last.

"Oh, no, I shouldn't! How could anything be stupid that comes from your pen? And then Plato—how nice it must be to tell the world all about his philosophy! Let me see. Was he the one who loved good things to eat? No, of course not. That was Ep—Ep—"

"Epicurus," suggested Barry.

"Yes. How ignorant in me not to know! Why didn't you write about the effect which *his* philosophy has on modern thought? I am sure you are qualified to treat that subject, Mr. Munson."

Before Barry could interrupt this remark the young lady was at the other end of the ground, driving an obstrusive "rover" out of the way.

The croquet party seemed "deucedly dull" to Mr. Barry Munson. Bessie, on the other hand, enjoyed the game keenly.

"Odd sort of a girl Bessie is, isn't she?" observed Barry to Miss Helen Boughton.

"I hope she won't invite Tom in to play!" exclaimed the young lady, filled with horror at the possibility of such an event.

"Is Tom still one of Bessie's admirers?" inquired Barry, carelessly.

"Perhaps she could answer that question better than I," replied Miss Boughton.

Acting upon this hint, Barry put the question bluntly to Miss Bessie herself when she had returned from her conference with Tom. As bluntly Bessie answered it.

"I think he is," said she.

The people of Barborough began to suspect, before the autumn had crimsoned the leaves, that Barry Munson was in love with Bessie Charlock. The same suspicion assumed the form of conviction in Barry's own mind. Never, perhaps, had he been more deeply impressed with this truth than on a certain October afternoon, when they walked together under the overarching elms that gave grandeur to the quiet Barborough street.

"Bessie would it surprise you very much if I told you that I loved you?"

She did not answer at once; but when she did, her voice was clear and unshaken.

"No, it would not surprise me very much to hear you say so; but I should doubt your words."

"Suppose you were convinced of their sincerity, might I hope that you would accept the love I offer? Might I hope that you would promise to become my wife?"

"No, Barry; I do not love you well enough for that. When I promise a man to become his wife, I must feel for him a deeper respect than I do for you."

She turned her wondrously truthful eyes toward him, and kept them fixed upon his face. The steady gaze brought the color to his cheek.

"What have I ever done to forfeit your respect?" he asked, after a painful pause.

"Nothing. And you have done nothing to gain it. You have brains, education, opportunities — everything to fit you for a noble life. You ought to win a name among men. Instead of making the effort, you choose to do nothing—to spend the money which somebody else has earned, and to waste the time which might be put to good account. Your mind seems to be occupied chiefly with thoughts of your personal appearance. You never did an hour's work in your life. Barry, you have not grown into the manhood you ought. You have no purpose, no aim, no ambition. I hate a man without ambition."

"What is a fellow to do, Bessie? The war is over; there isn't any chance to become a hero now-a-days. And I don't know that there is any work for me to do, unless I go into the law, which I detest cordially. You wouldn't have me become a machinist like Tom Finch, would you?"

"I would have you become anything," answered she, "to show yourself a man."

In the glory of the autumn sunset Barry Munson made his way home with those words ringing in his ears.

The fall of 1873 brought with it disaster to the Barborough iron works of Abner Munson. One morning the clocks of Barborough struck seven, but the whistle of the Barborough iron works did not echo the hour. The whirl of machinery was hushed, the fires in the furnaces were out, the works were closed. Men stood about the smoky doors, anxious-eyed and moody. No fault of theirs made them idle; it was labor that they sought, and found not.

And while Barry Munson was still dreaming of what he should do to astonish the world, behold, the world astonished him. He awoke to find himself not famous but poor. And before he could fully know what poverty meant, a great sorrow fell upon him, whose black shadow darkened his life and chilled his heart.

The body of Abner Munson was found, stark and lifeless, in the office of the Barborough iron works. On the floor, by its side, lay a pistol.

A just settlement of the claims against the estate left the family of Abner Munson without a dollar.

"We must give up the house, the furniture, everything, Barry," said his mother. "We have nothing left now."

Then Barry, pressing the hand of his mother, said:

"I have my youth and your love. Let them take all else. I can provide for us both."

The Barborough iron works passed into the hands of a joint stock company. A superintendent was needed; one with practical knowledge of the business, and competent to raise the works to their old level of prosperity. For this responsible position position there were fifty applicants. The directors were pleased to select a man who had made no application.

This was Tom Finch.

"He's young," said the president of the board. "but he's reliable as—iron."

The portly president intended to make the comparison "steel," but iron struck him as more appropriate.

To his old school fellow went Barry Munson in search of employment.

"I should have sent for you," said Tom, "but I didn't suppose you would accept the place. You shall take charge of the books, if you will, and help me in many ways. The position will pay you thirteen hundred dollars a year only, but that is better than nothing."

"Infinitely," said Barry.

And with that he threw away his eye-glasses, gave up all thoughts of astonishing the world, and went to work in his father's old office for the moderate sum of twenty-five dollars a week. It is to be presumed that book-keeping was not altogether to his taste, but nobody ever heard him grumble; and he applied himself so diligently to his work that Tom Finch declared from the first that without Barry he should have made a miserable failure of the superintendency. As it was, he was a complete success. The Barborough iron works weathered the storm, and found smooth water.

Bending over his books Barry Munson recalled often that memorable afternoon when he and Bessie walked side by side under the overarching elms. He saw her but rarely now. The sudden changes which a year had wrought, the sorrow and responsibility which had come to him since that October day, had driven thoughts of self from his mind. Yet ever in his ears rang those words, "I would have you become anything to show yourself a man!" What triumphs could he hope to achieve in the narrow confines of that office? What chance for heroism over those musty books? What hope for fame, adding long columns of figures? What noble aim in life, beyond caring for his dependent mother?

Something of this he said to her in the twilight of another autumn day, walking again beneath the Barborough elms. And she, turning her truthful eyes upon him, made answer, saying:

"Barry, you have shown yourself a hero. You have won my respect."

"I have nothing to offer you now, Bessie, but my love," he added, quietly.

"And if you had all the world to offer me," said she, "I would prize only that which you now give."

And thus it came to pass that Barry Munson, the book-keeper, wedded the girl whom Barry Munson, the declaimer on Platonic philosophy, wooed in vain.—*Harper's Magazine.*

Where the Nickel Comes From.

Few people are aware that the nickel, from which our smaller coins are made, comes from single mine, which is the only one in the country which is now being worked. This mine is situated in Lancaster county, Pennsylvania. It has been worked for seventeen years, and developed to a depth of 200 feet. The length of this lode is between two and three thousand feet, and it produces from four hundred to six hundred tons per month, employing in the working of the mine a force of 175 men. In the arts, nickel is rapidly growing into favor as a substitute for silver in plating steel, iron and other metals. Its commercial demand is rapidly increasing, and as it is much cheaper than silver, it will undoubtedly be adopted in manufacture of many articles as a substitute for that more precious metal. One mine, the Minela-Motte tract, Missouri, was worked from 1850 to 1855. The ore was the sulphuret, associated with lead and copper. About $100,000 was realized from the cropping of the vein. Croppings of nickel ore are found also in Madison, Iron and Wane counties, Missouri. The refined metal is worth three dollars a pound.

Who Stole the Money.

I have learned, in the course of my legal experience, that circumstantial evidence alone is a dangerous theory upon which to base conviction in criminal cases. I have known several cases in which the innocent have been grossly wronged through this means, a very plausible instance, I remember, being in substance as follows.

A pale, scared boy, some fourteen years old, was brought into the municipal court, in a neighboring city, one morning, evidently in great tribulation, who was arraigned upon a charge theft in his employer's store.

"What is your name?" asked the judge quietly.

"Johnny Briggs," said the boy humbly.

"Where do you live?"

"Down't North End, sir."

Now, Mr. Clark, what is this case?" said the judge with some interest.

"The old story, your honor," replied the clerk, familiarly. "Theiving. He's stolen a pocket-book, and won't give any account of it."

"Where are the witnesses?"

"Here, your honor. The loser of the money, and the boy's late employer."

"Has he no counsel—no friend in court?"

"I haven't seen any, your honor; and he don't look as if he were overburdened in that way," replied the clerk, sarcastically.

"Proceed with the evidence."

The child's employer took the stand first, and stated the case.

He was a well-dressed man, but had hard features—a worldly minded, selfish appearing person—and thus testified:

"A stranger came into my store, your honor, to make a purchase. He paid me thirty dollars, ordered his goods sent home, and went out, but returned in a short time for his pocket-book, which he missed directly, and was certain he had left it on the counter carelessly. This boy, Johnny, yonder, had been with me but a few weeks, and I noticed that he hurried away out of the shop immediately, and I did not see him for three days afterward. There was nobody in the store at the time but Johnny and me. The money was gone, and I did not steal it. He has been able to give me no account of it, or rather refused to do so, and there can be no doubt that he is the thief. I took him out of the street and set him to work out of charity, and this is the return he makes me. He was a poor vagrant, and has deceived me."

"Is that all, sir?"

"Yes, your honor."

The owner of the money then stated that the merchant's testimony was correct. He had lost seventy dollars in the manner described—that he saw no one in the store but this boy and his master, and the lad had disappeared on his immediate return to the store, upon discovering his loss. He was very positive he had not taken the wallet with him, but remembered just where he had left it upon the counter, near where this Johnny was engaged putting up the goods. He had no shadow of doubt that he had purloined it and got away with it during his brief absence, for he had not been seen about his business for three days afterwards by anybody, and he noticed that the boy seemed uneasy and restless during his stay there. He could not afford to lose this money; and thought such young rogues should be made an example of.

"Now, my boy," said the judge, "have you anything to say? You have heard the testimony of your former employer, and this person who lost his money, and the case is very much against you. Do you wish to say anything, or explain, eh?"

The little fellow was so much alarmed at the apparent severity of his honor, though he was a just man and a good judge, and did not intend to intimidate the culprit at all, as I knew from a long acquaintance with his grave but sterling character—the boy was so confused that he said.

"No, sir, I can't."

"It is a kind of case," said his honor, "that is getting lamentably common among us, and we must do our duty, in the endeavor to check the growth of this evil. Mr. Clerk, I shall commit this boy to the House of Correction for a year."

And the judge arose to adjourn the court.

"May it please your honor," I said respectfully, "will you allow me, before this sentence is officially recorded, to address the court briefly?"

"Certainly, Mr. S—," replied his honor, pleasantly. "Do you know anything of this case?"

"No, your honor. I have never seen any of these parties until this hour. But the lad doesn't look like a thief, to my vision, and he has no friends to say a word for him here. I have listened to the testimony, and with the utmost deference to your honor's judgement in the case, I respectfully suggest that the evidence against the boy, though very plausible and connected, is but circumstantial."

"Very dangerously so," suggested the court, civilly.

"I admit that, your honor," I said frankly. "And though it is hardly within the ordinary rules of courts, at this late stage of the business, I pray the court to allow me, on this trembling, frightened boy's behalf, to ask the last witness in this case a few brief questions."

"Certainly; there is no ojections, sir."

And I had the loser of the money upon the stand again directly.

"You say you missed your pocket-book after leaving the store, sir?" I inquired.

"Yes, sir—with seventy dollars in it."

"You are sure you didn't take it out it when you went?"

"No, sir, I did not."

"You might have done so."

"But I didn't sir."

"You couldn't have dropped it, then, in your hurry as you went?"

"I didn't have it. I left it on the counter, near where the boy was putting up goods, and I've no question that he took it."

"You came back; how soon?"

"Within five minutes or so."

"And the boy was gone?"

"Yes, sir, and the pocket-book," added the witness sharply.

"That's all, sir," I remarked.

And the gentleman sat down. I had not made much progress as yet, but I next asked the lad to stand up, when I spoke to him kindly, and said:

"Johnny, why did you hurry out that night as he says you did?"

"'Cause mother was dreadful sick," said he tearfully; "and me an' my little brother Neddy was all that she had to take care of her. An' I went straight home and didn't know nothin' 'bout no money of that man's no way."

"You went home because your mother was sick. How long has she been ill?"

"A good while, sir."

"But why didn't you return to your work? Why were you absent three days just then?"

"Mother's dead, sir," said the boy sadly.

"When did she die?"

"That night, sir. An' I staid away 'cause I had to go to her funeral with Neddy, and he's all alone now, sir."

"And you know nothing of this lost pocket-book?"

"I have never seen it in all my life, sir; an' I don't steal nothin'—never, for poor mother allus said I must be honest ef I starved; and God would know it ef nobody else found it out; an' 'at wicked boys go to the bad place, sir. I never stole nothin', sir—never."

And here the little fellow burst into tears, and could say no more. While—I confess it—I was wiping my own eyes, briefly, I observed that his honor was actually busily engaged in the same occupation. But the court room was close, and it was a warm day. Perhaps it was perspiration.

"Your honor," I said, after a moment of silence and clearing of the throat, "the prosecution here have surely no cause for conviction. I don't believe this boy knows any more of this lost money than you or I do. It has not been found in his possession; he had no chance to spend it; nobody testifies that he ever had it, save on suspicion; and I cannot think your honor will imprison this child, who has so touchingly though innocently explained himself upon what is, at the most, but circumstantial evidence. He says he is parentless, and I think your honor will not doubt this assertion. The dead mother, whose form he has just laid under the sod, was plainly a good, true woman, and Johnny has not been taught at home to be a thief, evidently. I crave the leniency of the court in this lad's behalf, and I ask that Johnny may be discharged since there is no direct evidence against him."

"You can go, Johnny," said the clerk, with unusual pleasantness for him, a moment afterwards, as the judge said something briefly to his subordinate, and immediately adjourned the court, to the evident astonishment of the boy's accuser.

I shook the poor fellow's hand, took him out of the court room with me, told him who I was, at his own request, and saw him running down the street as fast as his little legs could carry him, soon after the reversed decision of his honor. The result of my voluntary effort in this little affair was very gratifying to me, for I felt assured the boy was innocent. But the most agreeable part of the "case" was yet in store for me.

About a month afterwards a poorly dressed lad entered my law office one cold, raw morning, cap in hand, whom I quickly recognized as Johnny, who said:

"Good morning, Mr. S—. You was kind enough to help me out, in the court, t'other day, sir."

"Yes, I remember you. Come to the fire, Johnny."

"Thank you, sir. It's pooty cold, sir."

"Very. Where's your overcoat?"

"A what, sir?"

"Your coat—outside jacket."

"Bless you, I hain't got none. But I don't mind it. I'm used to it, sir. I only come to thank you, sir, an' to say that it's all right about the pocket-book. The man's found it."

"Where? How?" I asked with deep interest.

"Well, I did it up, in my hurry to get off that night, in one of his big bundles that he bought. He didn't find it for a week, 'cos he didn't open the parcel at home that it got worked into, somehow, I don't know how. But he went and told my master about it—who turned be off, you know, for stealin' it, when I didn't know nothin' about it—and one of the shop-boys told me of it yesterday."

I congratulated the lad, and then induced him to give me his history.

He was now an orphan—an intelligent but uneducated boy, and one who had been bred in poverty, but honestly. His good mother's counsels and teachings had had a salutary effect upon his mind, and an influence which was lasting, I conceived. He was out of work, and wanted employment. I recommended him to a neighbor, and secured him a good place subsequently.

He was always very grateful to me for the service I had so accidentally rendered him in court, and he proved a thoroughly honest and good servant in the years that followed that little incident.

This event is one which confirms me in my opinion that it is unsafe to convict upon circumstantial evidence only.

Professional Cards.

J. G. LOVE, Attorney-at-Law, Ja17t-tf Bellefonte, Pa., Office on High St.

A. O. FURST, Attorney-at-Law, office in his new building, north side and opposite the Court House. 8 1-tf

CLEMENT DALE, Attorney-at-Law, office on High Street, second door from First National Bank. 8 42-tf

W. A. MORRISON, Attorney-at-Law, Bellefonte, Pa.

WM. P. WILSON, Attorney-at-Law, Bellefonte, Pa. Office in Mrs. Benner's building, Bellefonte, Pa. v6n1-1y

E. BLANCHARD.....E. M. BLANCHARD.
E. & E. M. BLANCHARD, Attorneys-at-Law, v6 1-1y Allegheny Street, Bellefonte, Pa.

D. S. KELLER, Attorney-at-Law, Bellefonte, Pa. Office North-west corner of Brockerhoff House, next door to Centre County Banking Co. 5 17-1y

D. F. FORTNEY, Attorney-at-Law, Bellefonte, Pa. Special attention given to the collection of claims. Office over Reynolds & Co.'s Bank. v6n1-1y

C. T. ALEXANDER.....C. M. BOWERS.
ALEXANDER & BOWERS, Attorneys-at-Law, Bellefonte, Pa. Office in Garman's building, opposite Court House. 6-1—9-82

BUSH, YOCUM & HASTINGS, Attorneys-at-Law, Bellefonte, Pa. Office North-east corner of the Diamond, opposite First National Bank. 7 1-1y

STITZER & MAGEE, Attorneys-at-Law, Office on Allegheny Street, over Reynolds' bank, Bellefonte, Pa. May be consulted in English or German.

JOHN I. IRWIN, Attorney-at-Law, Office North side of the Diamond, Bellefonte, Pa. Collections carefully attended to, and remittances promptly made.

A. A. DALE, Attorney-at-Law, Boulder City, Colorado. Money loans negotiated at 10 per cent. per annum. Interest paid semi-annually if desired. Loans secured by first lien on good real estate at one-half its actual value. Commissions paid by borrower. Investments made in first-class gold and silver mining property. 9no6-1y

Banks and Bankers.

E. C. HUMES, Pres't.....J. P. HARRIS, Cash'r.
FIRST NATIONAL BANK of Bellefonte, Allegheny Street, Bellefonte, Pa. v6n1-1y

Physicians and Dentists.

DR. J. W. RHONE, Dentist, has permanently located in Bellefonte, and may be found at all times at his office (and residence) in the "Turner Building," on Allegheny Street, first door North of Wilson & Hicks' Hardware store. 7 15-tf

DR. E. I. KIRK.

GEO. M. SWARTZ, Dentist, has resumed the practice of Dentistry, and is now permanently located in Bellefonte, at his residence, on the corner of High and Allegheny Streets. Having practiced 11 years, is prepared now to do work in the latest improved style. 8 23-1y

Watchmaker.

WATCHMAKER'S
REMOVAL.
F. C. RICHARDS
takes this opportunity to inform his friends that he has removed to the new building lately erected by Blanchard & McCafferty, next door to the office of Alexander & Co., on High St. At his new store he has increased facilities for doing business, and guarantees entire satisfaction to all who may favor him with their patronage. Clocks, watches and jewelry repaired on short notice. 7-8-tf

Painting.

THOMAS H. RHOADS,
is prepared to do
PAPER HANGING, PAINTING & GLAZING
at reasonable rates. Orders left at his residence on Lamb street, Bellefonte, Pa., will receive prompt attention.
☞ Satisfaction guaranteed. 8-12-1y

PAINTERS.
DOAK & LONBERCER,
Painters, Paper Hangers and Kalsominers, will attend promptly to all orders in their line of business, addressed to them by mail or left at the REPUBLICAN office. 9 28-1y

New Advertisements.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—Letters of administration having been granted to the undersigned upon the estate of John Glossner, deceased, of Howard Borough, Centre county, all persons knowing themselves to be indebted to said estate will make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same will present them duly authenticated for settlement. SAMUEL GLOSSNER,
5-6t Administrator.
Blanchard, Jan. 29, 1878.

NOTICE!
FARM to RENT
—AT—
Hannah Furnace,
in Taylor Township, Centre County, belonging to RIDGWAY & BUDD, of Philadelphia, and containing about Eighty acres of cleared land, nearly all of which is in good condition. The buildings are nearly new, pleasantly situated by the plank road leading to Tyrone and near the depot of the B. E. V. R. R. There is a fine young apple orchard on the premises, running water, and a well of good water under roof convenient to the house.
It will be rented for a reasonable cash price per annum. For further particulars call on or address, JESSE CLEAVER, Agent.
Fleming, Pa. 5-4t

New Anecdotes of Lincoln.

Once, being notified that he was to be serenaded, just after some notable military or political event, he asked me to come to dinner, "so as to be on hand and see the fun afterward," as he said. He excused himself as soon as we had dined, and, while the bands were playing, the crowds cheering and the rockets bursting outside the house, he made his reappearance in the parlor with a roll of manuscript in his hand. Perhaps noticing a look of surprise on my face he said: "I know what you are thinking about. You think it mighty queer that an old stump-speaker like myself should not be able to address a crowd like this outside without a written speech. But you must remember I am, in a certain way, talking to the country, and I have to be mighty careful. Now, the last time I made an off-hand speech, in answer to a serenade, I used the phrase, as applied to the rebels, "turned tail and ran." Some very nice Boston folks, I am grieved to hear, were very much outraged by that phrase, which they thought improper, so I resolved to make no more impromptu speeches if I could help it." Subsequently, I learned that it was Senator Sumner who had given voice to the complaint of the "nice Boston folks," and with considerable emphasis.

Hearing that speech from the inside of the White House was like seeing a play from behind the scene. The immense concourse in front of the house was illuminated by fireworks. The air was rent with the noise of cheers, music, and exploding rockets and bombs. Just as we went up-stairs, an unusual yell, mingled with laughter and cheers, caused the President to pause and ask what that might be. Little Tad, then about 11 years old, delirious with excitement, had seized a captured rebel flag, which had been given him, and leaning as far out of the window as possible, was waving it with might and main, to the wonder and delight of the crowd beneath. At that moment old Edward, the faithful doorkeeper, in great consternation, siezed the lad by the ample portion of his small trowsers and plucked him from the window-sill. Howling with anger, he fled to his father, who had scarcely composed his laughing features, when he advanced to the large open window over the main entrance. When Lincoln began to read his speech he held a candle in his left hand and his manuscript in his right hand, but, speedily becoming embarrassed with the difficulty of managing the candle and the speech, he made a comical motion with his left foot and elbow, which I construed to mean that I should hold his candle for him, which I did. As he read he dropped his slips of manuscript on the floor, and Tad, scurying about, gathered them up as they drifted away, like big butterflies, from the President's hand. After the speech was over, and the crowds were cheering tremendously, the President, who continued to stand at the window, said, addressing his candle-bearer: "That was a pretty fair speech, I think, but you threw some light on it."

Mr. Brooks gave a new version of the Gettysburg ovation controversy: On Saturday night the President asked me if I had any objection to accompany him to a photographer's on Sunday. He said that it was impossible for him to go on any other day, and he would like to have me see him "set." Next day we went together, and as he was leaving the house he stopped and said: "Hold on, I have forgotten Everett!" Stepping hastily back, he brought with him a folded paper, which he explained was a printed copy of the oration that Mr. Everett was to deliver in a few days at Gettysburg. It occupied nearly the whole of two pages of the Boston *Journal*, and looked very formidable indeed. As we walked away from the house, Lincoln said: "It was very kind in Mr. Everetts to send me this. I suppose he was afraid I should say something that he wanted to say. He needn't have been alarmed. My speech isn't long."

"So it is written, is it then?" I asked.

"Well, no," was the reply. "It is not exactly written. It is not finished, anyway. I have written it over two or three times, and I shall have to give it another lick before I am satisfied. But it is short, short, short."

I found, afterwards, that the Gettysburg speech was actually written and rewritten a great many times. The several draughts and interlineations of that famous address, if in existence, would be an invaluable memento of its great author. Lincoln took the copy of Everett's oration with him to the photographer's thinking that he might have time to look over it while waiting for the operator. But he chatted so constantly, and asked so many questions about the art of photography, that he scarcely opened it. The folded paper is seen lying on the table, near the President, in the picture which was made that day.—*Noah Brooks in Scribner's Monthly.*

TO CONSUMPTIVES.

The advertiser, having been permanently cured of that dread disease, Consumption, by a simple remedy, is anxious to make known to his fellow-sufferers the means of cure. To all who desire it, he will send a copy of the prescription used, (free of charge), with the directions for preparing and using the same, which they will find a sure cure for Consumption, Asthma, Bronchitis, &c. Parties wishing the prescription, will please address, E. A. WILSON, 194 Penn St., Williamsburgh, N. Y. 6-6m

$57.60 AGENTS profits per week. Will prove it or forfeit $500. New articles just patented. Samples sent free to all. Address, W. H. CHIDESTER, 216 Fulton Street, New York. 6-6m

Railroads.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD—(Philadelphia and Erie Division.)—On and after December 12, 1877:

WESTWARD.		
ERIE MAIL leaves Philadelphia		11 55 p m
" " Harrisburg		4 25 a m
" " Williamsport		8 35 a m
" " Lock Haven		9 40 a m
" " Renovo		10 55 a m
" arr at Erie		7 35 p m
NIAGARA EXP. leaves Philadelphia		7 20 a m
" " Harrisburg		10 50 a m
" " Williamsport		2 20 p m
" " Lock Haven		3 25 p m
" arr at Renoo		4 40 p m
Passengers by this train arrive in Bellefonte at		4 35 p m
FAST LINE leaves Philadelphia		11 45 a m
" " Harrisburg		3 35 p m
" " Williamsport		7 30 p m
" arr at Lock Haven		8 40 p m
EASTWARD.		
PACIFIC EXP. leaves Lock Haven		6 40 a m
" " Williamsport		7 55 a m
" arr at Harrisburg		11 55 a m
" " Philadelphia		3 45 p m
DAY EXP. leaves Renovo		10 10 a m
" " Lock Haven		11 20 a m
" " Williamsport		12 40 p m
" arr at Harrisburg		4 10 p m
" " Philadelphia		7 20 p m
ERIE MAIL leaves Renovo		8 25 p m
" " Lock Haven		9 45 p m
" " Williamsport		11 05 p m
" arr at Harrisburg		2 45 a m
" " Philadelphia		7 00 a m
FAST LINE leaves Williamsport		12 35 a m
" arr at Harrisburg		3 58 a m
" " Philadelphia		7 35 a m

Erie Mail West, Niagara Express West, Lock Haven Accommodation West, and Day Express East, make close connections at Northumberland with L. & B. R. R trains for Wilkesbarre and Scranton.

Erie Mail West, Niagara Express West, and Erie Express West, and Lock Haven Accommodation West, make close connection at Williamsport with N. C. R. W. trains north.

Erie Mail West, Niagara Express West, and Day Express East, make close connection at Lock Haven with B. E. V. R. R. trains.

Erie Mail East and West connect at Erie with trains on L. S. & M. S. R. R. at Corry with O. C. & A. V. R. R., at Emporium with B. N. Y. & P. R. R., and at Driftwood with A. V. R. R.

Parlor cars will run between Philadelphia and Williamsport on Niagara Exp. West, Erie Exp. West, Philadelphia Express East and Day Express East, and Sunday Express East. Sleeping cars on all night trains.

WM. A. BALDWIN, *Gen'l Sup't.*

BALD EAGLE VALLEY RAILROAD.—Time Table December 31, 1877.

WESTWARD.	Exp. A. M.	Mail P. M.
Leave Lock Haven	5 25	3 25
Flemington	5 29	3 30
Mill Hall	5 33	3 33
Beech Creek	5 46	3 47
Eagleville	5 50	3 51
Howard	6 00	4 02
Mount Eagle	6 08	4 10
Curtin	6 13	4 16
Milesburg	6 23	4 25
Bellefonte	6 33	4 35
Milesburg	6 43	4 45
Snow Shoe Int	6 48	4 48
Unionville	6 58	4 58
Julian	7 09	5 10
Martha	7 18	5 21
Port Matilda	7 25	5 31
Hannah	7 34	5 40
Bald Eagle	7 48	5 53
Vail	7 53	5 58
East Tyrone	7 58	6 03
Arrive at Tyrone	8 05	6 10
EASTWARD.	P. M.	A. M.
Leave Tyrone	7 08	8 30
East Tyrone	7 15	8 37
Vail	7 19	8 42
Bald Eagle	7 23	8 47
Hannah	7 36	9 02
Port Matilda	7 44	9 11
Martha	7 52	9 20
Julian	8 01	9 30
Unionville	8 11	9 42
Snow Shoe Int	8 21	9 51
Milesburg	8 24	9 55
Bellefonte	8 32	9 03
Milesburg	8 45	10 15
Curtin	8 55	10 25
Mount Eagle	9 00	10 30
Howard	9 08	10 40
Eagleville	9 18	10 52
Beech Creek	9 22	10 57
Mill Hall	9 34	11 10
Flemington	9 37	11 14
Arrive at Lock Haven	9 42	11 18

BELLEFONTE & SNOW SHOE R. R.—Time Table in effect on and after Dec. 31, 1877.

Leaves Snow Shoe 7.30 a. m., arrives in Bellefonte 9.20 a. m.

Leaves Bellefonte 10.20 a. m., arrives at Snow Shoe 11.57 a. m.

Leaves Snow Shoe 2.42 p. m., arrives in Bellefonte 4.12 p. m.

Leaves Bellefonte 4.55 p. m., arrives Snow Shoe 6.27 p. m.

DANIEL RHOADS, *General Sup't.*

New Advertisements.

PUBLIC SALE
Of Personal Property.

WILL be sold at public sale in Marion township, three miles east of Bellefonte, on Tuesday, February 26, commencing at 10 o'clock A. M., a lot of stock, farm implements and household goods. 10 4-3t

JOHN G. NOLL.

NOTICE.—Notice is hereby given that an application will be made to the Governor of Pennsylvania, on Tuesday, the 21st day of February, 1878, under an Act of Assembly, entitled, "An Act to provide for the incorporation and regulation of certain corporations" and the supplements thereto for the charter of an intended corporation to be called "The Patrons Co-operative Live Stock Association of Centre County, Pa.," the charter and object of which is to establish and maintain general trade in Live Stock and farm products of all kinds for the mutual benefit of its shareholders and customers. CLEMENT DALE,

6-3t Solicitor.

AN ORDINANCE.—To provide for the issuing of rewards in cases of the commission of incendiarism or other crime:

Be it ordained and enacted by the Town Council of the Borough of Bellefonte, and it is hereby ordained and enacted by authority of the same:

SEC. 1. That the Chief Burgess of the Borough of Bellefonte be and is hereby authorized and directed to offer a reward or rewards for the detection, arrest and conviction of any person or persons who have committed or may hereafter commit incendiarism or other crime within the Borough of Bellefonte, provided, that the maximum reward or rewards shall not exceed in amount the sum of five hundred dollars in any particular case.

SEC. 2. That no reward provided for in the first section of this ordinance shall be offered, or proclamation issued offering the same by the Chief Burgess, without the approval of the Town Council.

Ordained and enacted into an ordinance this twenty-first day of January, A. D. one thousand eight hundred and seventy-eight.

Approved January 21st, 1878.

S. S. LYON, C. B.

Attest: ISAAC MITCHELL, Clerk. 4-3t

EXECUTORS' NOTICE.—Estate of Adam Decker, deceased. Letters testamentary upon the estate of Adam Decker, late of Walker township, dec'd, having been granted to the undersigned, all persons knowing themselves to be indebted to said estate will make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same will present them duly authenticated for settlement. ADAM DECKER,

4-3t* SAMUEL STAMM,

HUBLERSBURG, Jan. 26, '78. *Executors.*

W. L. FOULK, Agent Pennsylvania, Ohio, and Western Press Association, is hereby appointed the sole and only authorized agent for the BELLEFONTE REPUBLICAN, for Pittsburg, Allegheny and vicinity—this to hold good for six months or further extended.

Bellefonte, April 16, 1877.

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1878.

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AND

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The Bellefonte Republican

BELLEFONTE, PA.

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EDWARD T. TUTEN.

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One year, in advance.....$2 00
If not paid for within 6 months..... 2 50
If not paid for until expiration of year..... 3 00

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Death of Pope Pius Ninth.

On Thursday afternoon last, about 5 o'clock, the long anticipated event of the Pope's death took place. It is said that death crept in upon him so gradually that it was difficult to fix the exact time of his decease. A number of cardinals, as well as the dignitaries of the Papal court, were present at the bedside of the Pope at the moment of his death. Cardinal Pandranco administered the last sacraments.

The Pope was born May 13, 1792, at Sinigoglia. He contemplated military life in his early days, but owing to impaired health, he chose a life in the church. In 1823 he was ordained priest and sent on a mission to Chili, which he discharged with success and great credit to himself; and on his return to Rome therefrom, he was, in 1825, chosen president of the Hospital Saint Michael. In 1827 he was made Archbishop of Spoleto by Pope Leo XII. In 1832 Gregory XVI. made him Bishop of Inola, and in 1840 he was made a cardinal. In 1846, June 16, he was, by the College of Cardinals, elected Pope to fill the Papal throne, made vacant by the death of Gregory XVI. His election gave great satisfaction to the Papel world generally.

After he was crowned Pope and became the head of the church he introduced some very important reforms and a degree of liberality wholly unexpected. By his inauguration of reform, and his selecting liberal counsellors and dignitaries, he provoked a degree of opposition that manifested itself in quite a demonstrable manner in 1847. He was not only opposed by powers and forces within his own domain, but he was also confronted by external foes. Austria made war upon the Pope by taking possession of Ferrara, and although the Pope was inclined to peace, yet by the clamors of his own people he was compelled to assume the offensive. A strong remonstrance addressed to the Austrian government caused them to evacuate Ferrara, and hostilities ceased before really having formally commenced.

This trouble averted, the Municipal Council and Senate at Rome were organized, with a view of perfecting and extending the desired reforms. Liberal treaties were concluded with Tuscany and Sardinia, and liberality of the press, an Italian confederation, emancipation of the Jews and the banishment of Jesuits were demanded by this body. The Pope yielded in part to the demands of the Senate, so far as to appoint his ministers upon the French system and admit thereto a number of laymen. The Liberals, who in part constituted the Papal government and who advocated the fullest reforms, were opposed by the Conservatives of the reign of Gregory XVI., and distrust soon became manifest between the citizens of Rome and the Pontificial court. Troubles began to increase and assume formidable shape, until riots broke out, and Pope Pius Ninth deemed his safety demanded his leaving Rome. He accordingly asked of the King of Naples, Ferdinand II., an asylum, which was granted; and the Pope, in November, 1848, a little more than two years after his election, left Rome and took refuge in Naples at Gaeta.

A provisional government was organized at Rome and a new Assembly elected, that met February 6, 1849, and, by a vote of 143 to 11, declared the Pope as a temporal ruler deposed. By the interposition of the French government in behalf of the Pope and by force of French arms and troops, arrangements were made for the return of the Pope to Rome, which city he entered with great pomp and display April 12, 1850.

From this time until 1859 and 1860 the Papal See was at rest, but his temporal government unsatisfactory; and in the latter years, owing to the war between Piedmont and Austria and France, the States of the Church in Italy arrayed themselves on the side of Piedmont, and they all showed a disposition to unite with the Sardinian Kingdom, under Victor Emanuel, which they finally did, and thus the Pope's temporal kingdom was very much reduced.

In 1867 the Oecumenical Council was announced by a bull dated December 18, 1867, but which was not assembled until in December, 1869. By it the doctrine of Papal infallibility was proclaimed as a dogma of the Catholic church, which shook its foundations the world over.

During the war between France and Prussia, in 1870 and 1871, the French troops being withdrawn from Rome, the Italian army, under Victor Emanuel, took possession of Rome, Sep. 20, 1870, and dejured the Pope of the remainder of his temporal power and kingdom, and he became the prisoner of the vatican of his own will. His reign has been one of the longest ever enjoyed by any pontiff, and has been rather an eventful one. His death will no doubt afford an occasion, after the funeral rites of the pope are performed, at the meeting of the Conclave of Cardinals to elect a successor to reopen the dogma of Papal infallibility, and other grave questions upon which the church is divided. The Ultramontanes will endeavor to elect a pontiff representative of their views, and the more liberal and progressive Catholics will contend for their choice. It is not altogether improbable that a rupture may take place in the church that may become formidable.

The Conclave will meet about the 18th inst. to elect a successor to the pontifical throne. Among the candidates named for the Papal throne are Cardinals Bilia and Panebianco, of the Ultramontane school, and Cardidals Di Pietro and Ferrieri, of the liberal schaol.

Wood's Tariff.

How unpopular any proposition to reduce the tariff on stable manufactures that come in competition with our own is, in strong manufacturing centres, the monster demonstration in Pittsburgh, on Saturday last, in favor of tariff and against the enactment of the Wood tariff bill, fully shows. There were fully 15,000 people in the procession, representing all the manufacturing industries of the western portion of the State, and also those of West Virginia and Ohio. All sorts of banners were carried, with every conceivable motto and device, containing expressions in favor of a protective tariff, and expressions of ridicule and denunciation of free-trade.

The people everywhere, who are in favor of the protection of American industries, should in a similar manner evince their opposition to the *Democratic* heresy of free-trade that will be imposed upon the country by the present Congress of the Democratic party, if possible, and our manufacturing industries be almost wholly ruined thereby, unless the people in mass rise in their strength and protest against it. The demonstration at Pittsburgh evinced the spirit of war times, and a determination to demand a proper protection to American industries and American labor.

England, Turkey and Russia.

The latest advices indicate a coming storm among the great European powers. England has despatched a fleet to Constantinople, and Austria and Italy are doing the same. England assigns as a reason for so doing a desire on her part to protect the Christians in and around Constantinople. Russia responds to the action of England, that if England seeks to occupy Constantinople by sea, for the purpose of protecting Christians, she will occupy it by land for the same purpose. European affairs on the eastern question are in a very critical situation, and it seems as though the English Lion and Russian Bear were growling at each other with some intent to clinch in mighty struggle.

We would not be very much surprized to learn almost any day of a formal declaration of war between Russia and England. If war should be declared between these two powers, it would of necessity involve all the European powers in war, and then what a din of battle and crash of empires would signal the close of of the nineteenth century.

THE State Senate on Thursday last passed the bill creating a Middle Judiciary District, composed of the counties of McKean, Potter, Tioga, Bradford, Sullivan, Lycoming, Columbia, Northumberland, Montour, Fulton, Bedford, Cumberland, Franklin, Adams, Cameron, Blair, Somerset, Cambria, Huntingdon, Union, Snyder, Dauphin, Perry, Juniata, Mifflin, Clearfield, Clinton, and Centre. The bill provides that the Governor shall appoint a commission of seven persons, outside of the District, who shall select the site, and buildings, and also appropriate one hundred thousand dollars for the furtherance of the object of the bill. The bill was sent to the House, which no doubt will pass it, when, with the Governor's approval, it will be a law, and then the struggle for securing the location of the building will begin.

LANCASTER COUNTY brings out the name of her honored citizen, Hon. J. P. Wickersham, as a candidate for the Republican nomination of Governor. Mr. Wickersham, who is at present State Superintendent of our Common Schools, and who has done signal service in behalf of education in our State, is a good man, of refined tastes and culture, of scholarly attainments, and his connection with the educational interests of the State, and general acquaintance with the educated young men of the State, will make him a very formidable candidate.

LETTERS FROM THE PEOPLE.

Criticism on the Action of the Union League on Payment of the "Gold Bonds."

EDITOR OF THE REPUBLICAN:

Sir:—On my return home, after an absence of some weeks, my attention has been called to the criticism which appeared in your paper of the 23d of January on the proceedings of the Union League of Philadelphia, touching the repayment of the bonds sold within the past few years by the Government for gold, and generally known as the "gold bonds." Instead of the views presented being *an argument* favoring or opposing the action of the League, the article is written in utter ignorance of the subject discussed—its animus most malicious, and its personal attacks upon the members of the League most cowardly. The Union League is at present composed of the largest body of practical manufacturers and business men anywhere associated together in our State,—possibly in our country—and for any writer to stigmatize these gentlemen as "men who make fortunes out of the ruin of our industries," and "out of the shrinkage of the value of labor," is an insult to the intelligence of the community where such ignorance is spread; and that such sentiments, which could only be held by a demagogue, should have found a place in your journal, is most unfortunate.

The proceedings of the League were had upon the following preamble and resolutions, viz:

WHEREAS, The Treasury Department of the Government has disposed of five hundred millions of five per cent. bonds at par for gold coin, and also two hundred millions of four-and-a-half per cent. bonds at par for gold coin; and whereas, there is in Congress, at present pending, certain legislation looking to the repayment of these bonds in silver dollars of a less value than gold, therefore be it

Resolved, That the Union League of Philadelphia, in general meeting assembled, view with alarm and grave concern any legislation so fraught with evil consequences to us as a nation, and so at variance with honor, equity and good morals.

As I presented the foregoing for the the action of the League, I desire to call your attention to the fact that the question here presented is only remotely connected with the remonetization of silver, and making it a full legal tender, it is, as you perceive, one of simple, common honesty. What would be thought of a man who should borrow of his neighbor a sum of gold, agreeing to return it "in coin" (the only coin then in use being gold), and in less than a year attempt to pay his debt in debased silver? Such a man could never again borrow of any one who had ever heard of the transaction, because he would justly be regarded as dishonest, and it was to demonstrate integrity of purpose touching specific transactions that this action of the League was taken.

If my personal views are of any interest to your readers, I desire to state that I am, and have ever been, in favor of a bi-metallic or double standard of currency, their relative values to be equitably adjusted from time to time by our laws, or by an international congress, and both coins to be legal tenders; but I am opposed to dishonest practices no less in national than in private transactions.

When governments are seized by communists, when the power of the law is circumvented by mob violence, or when public opinion is swayed by public clamor, it is quite the custom for demagogues to mount the rostrum and to seize the editorial pen that they may urge forward error and misrepresent those who stand opposed. In such times it becomes doubly the duty of all good citizens to counsel with careful thought, not what is best but what is right, and dare maintain it—to understand the true principles of government and to assist in having them carried out.

I am very truly yours,
JAMES MILLIKEN.

Bellefonte, February 9, 1878.

WASHINGTON.

Special Correspondence.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 9, '78.

The number in this community whose "bowels of compassion" are moved to any great extent towards John Bull in his humiliating dilemma, are very few. The course pursued during the war just closed has been characteristic of the Tory element in England. Its representatives never lost an opportunity to denounce the barbarous rule of the Turk in his christian dependencies; but really encouraged her to continue them by the moral support accorded her. She probably hoped, indirectly, to cripple Russia by stimulating the Turk to resist the demands of the Russian to the bitter end, thus provoking intervention. Lord Beaconsfield has been careful to keep the Turk directly in his front to stop the Russian bullets before reaching his own precious carcass. It is remembered how the Southern slave holder was denounced by this Tory party for his crime and complicity with the slave trade that the British Navy was trying to suppress; how the Federal Government was declared equally guilty for its failures to free the slave by force; how anti-slavery societies were formed all over England to protest against our crime in the interest of civilization and to make us odious in the estimation of the world; how John Bull poked his meddlesome nose everywhere in matters exclusively our own; how he fairly oppressed us with his offensive suggestions and advice, and how he strove for years, quite successfully too, to forment sectional hatreds among our people. The moment the rebellion was fairly inaugurated his admiration for the Southener knew no bounds; his manner towards him was what it has since been toward the deluded Turk; he was petted, familiarly tapped on the shoulder and the evidences of early recognition thrust in his face, encouraging him to beleive that it was only a question of a very short time; slave-holding became a virtue for which the oppressed South was being persecuted by the growling Yankee government; the cotton famine was urged as a reason of interference. This same bragging, blustering hypocritical pretender eagerly lent himself to the scheme to draw the lines of our limits southward and prudently sneaked home when he saw the collapse of the Confederacy at hand, leaving poor Maxamilian to suffer from the confidence game played at his expense as it had been on other victims before, and on the Turk since. We think here, both "Blue and Gray" that we understand him too well to waste sympathy, now that he has been beaten at his own game of duplicity, and double dealing. I hope I may not be accused of disregarding the "Monroe doctrin" because, *enpassant*, I have paused to record something of the sentiment animating residents and visitors at the seat of government towards the affairs of our trans-atlantic neighbors. The selfishness inherent in ordinary man is, we are forced to believe, more or less prevalent among members of Congress. This view seems confirmed by a careful analysis of the vote had the other day on the proposition to tax incomes, and by the tone taken by the discussions relative to another attempt in this same direction and which it is believed will succeed. There appears no way of classifying those voting in favor and those against, except by the standard of their worldly possessions, the fortunate in this respect generally voting nay, the impecunious, aye; at least, this is the method generally adopted here in forcasting the next vote.

Doorkeeper Polk has given some of the Reformers of Glover's smelling committees occupation right here at home. The substance of the evidence already heard, seems to amount to about this. Polk's election was a matter of bargain and trade—perhaps conspiracy would more accurately define it—with men in and out of Congress, with axes to grind. He seems to be interested, pecuniarily, in no end of jobs before committees and seeking legislation. His "doubling up" process would seem a patentable improvement on any of the knavish tricks in vogue among Tammany thieves, past or present. Every principle of justice and equity appears to have been ignored in the administration of his office by Polk, and only the interests of his ring consulted. He has the cheek to demand that the Committee reject all irrelevant testimony and confine its inquiries strictly to the original charges. But the matter has become too notorious to make it safe to whitewash it. Representatives Jones, N. H. Phelps and Lander, of Conn. appear to be involved in a way that does not promise to enhance their reputation as reformers; and we are only on the outer verge of the circle of investigation as yet.

The woman suffragists have every reason to take heart at the progress made. The vote of the Judiciary Committee of the House was a tie on the question of reporting in favor of a 16th amendment granting the ballot. The absent member is understood to oppose the project; but it only imposes the necessity of a little more patience. Members seem so thoroughly awakened to the injustice suffered by the pensioner class, that it is believed a force adequate to the demands will be provided; and the prospect of adopting the report of the Committee granting arrears of pensions from the close of the war to those already on the pension rolls, and to compute back to that date in case of those admitted hereafter, appears favorable.

Remonetization still holds its place among topics of interest. Mr. Blaine had a large audience Thursday and many of his views were original, seeming the mean between the two extremes; and they attract attention as forming a possible ground for compromise. It has come to be generally, almost unanimously, perhaps, believed that the mock trial of the Louisiana Returning Board in the New Orleans Courts is nothing short of downright persecution; and Republicans seem in a mood to tolerate it no longer. The history of the Nichols and Hampton usurpations is one long list of outrages against the black and white Republicans of Louisiana and South Carolina.

LEO.

NEW YORK.

Stress of Weather in New York—Salary of the School Ma'ams—The Lord Controversy—John Morrissey's Illness—Rev. Bob Ingersoll—Arrest of Two Prominent Men—The Charity Ball.

Special Correspondence.

NEW YORK, February 9, 1878.

EDITOR REPUBLICAN.—The weather has been this winter even more than usually a favorite subject of conversation. A long succession of mild, bright days, varied occasionally by warm rains, have given the lie to the almanac, and seriously undermined public confidence in its correctness. The buds on bushes and trees—which never *will* learn wisdom by experience—have begun to swell and to show trace of the color of spring, and everything has indicated that Winter was so preoccupied watching the Eastern War and the progress of the Silver Bill that New York was going to slip through his fingers unobserved. But the present state of things goes to show that the old fellow was only waiting till we should begin to congratulate ourselves on our lucky escape, to give us a concentrated taste of his quality.

The snow-fall amounts almost to a blockade, and was accompanied on Thursday by a gale and a high tide that will render the day memorable. The water rose so in the Hudson that some of the ferry houses on the Jersey side were submerged. At Hoboken, in the waiting room of the ferrey, the water stood to the depth of several feet, and a horse falling upon the planked driveway under the ferry shed, was actually drowned before he could be got upon his feet. The severity of the storm extended for an unusual distance along the coast, as is shown by the simultaneous wreck of the steamer Metropolis, off Kitty Hawk, near Cape Hatteras, and of a brig in Long Island Sound. The former disaster in which a majority of a crew of 250 perished, fastens a terrible reputation upon the region where so lately the Huron went to pieces.

A resolution has passed the Board of Education to cut down the salaries of the overworked and poorly paid teachers in the public schools ten per cent. This measure of zealous economy is particularly praiseworthy in view of the fact that there are now on the city's pay roll 474 officials drawing salaries of $2,000, or over, some as high as $15,000, for doing loafing more or less heavy according to circumstances. A large proportion of these self-sacrificing statesmen wear a rich brogue, and know about as much about the duties of the positions whose salaries they draw as might be expected under the circumstances. Feeling the popular pressure for retrenchment, they have nobly determined among themselves that the public demand shall be satisfied even if it becomes necessary to cut down to nothing the pay of these bloated aristocrats—the school teachers—who now enjoy princely revenues of some five or six hundred dollars a year. Of course, it won't do to interfere with the salary of Pat this or Mike that, who, having shown surprising talent as a voter of the "sthrate tickit" and general election worker, now holds his position as a reward for his services, so they wreak their economy on a class who are of no value whatever at polls or primaries.

The marriage and disappearance of the octogenarian millionaire, Thomas Lord, to which I referred two or three weeks ago, was a nine day's wonder, interest in which was kept up by the violent agitation of Mr. Lord's expectant heirs, who have been and still are working desperately to have him declared insane, that they may get hold of the property which they fear his young and pretty wife will otherwise possess. Mr. and Mrs. Lord have been supposed to be out of town since they vanished on their wedding day, and been sought for, high and low, in all the neighboring cities. Now, however, they suddenly emerge from their retirement, and it turns out that they have been quietly in their house all the time. Mr. Lord says they secluded themselves mainly on account of the threats of his sons, which extended even to taking the life of his new wife. The old gentleman has now concluded that forbearance has ceased to be a virtue, and has commenced a vigorous defence against the legal assaults of his unnatural offspring, whose meanness he is mercilessly exposing. He has had himself declared sane by two of the most eminent physicians in the city, and proposes to show "the boys" that they are not quite equal to the old man yet.

Mr. John Morrissey is still in Florida, his condition being still too uncertain to admit of his removal north. His disorder is the terrible Bright's disease of the kidneys, which of late years is becoming a scourge in this country, and therefore his recent improvement is likely to be only temporary. Failing in every other mode of treatment, it is intended to send down a physician from here to administer a new remedy called Craig's Kidney Cure, which is very reasonably asserted to be the first and only absolute cure for this and other kindred troubles, for it has certainly saved the lives of many prominent men in New York during the few months that it has been in use. If it proves to be the long sought check upon a class of hitherto incurable diseases of which thousands of Americans live in constant dread, it is the greatest achievement of medical science since the discovery of anesthesia.

On Sunday last Chickering Hall was filled to overflowing, the attraction being a discourse on the much discussed subject of "Hell" by the "Rev. Bob Ingersoll" as the illustrious infidel from Illinois has to be called. This performance, as reported in the papers, was blasphemous, eloquent, shocking and humorous; and in the police governed countries of Europe would have been likely to have insured the reckless speaker a berth in the station house or at least a polite invitation from headquarters to make himself scarce. But free America not only lets him talk, but on this occasion applauded him uproariously. After a long tirade, ridiculing the idea of there being a hell, he concluded by vowing that he would rather reason himself into the perdition against whose existence he had been arguing, than, giving up his reason, to get into Paradise by blind faith.

Two arrests in high life within the past week were not very serious matters, but they were enough to make very mad men out of Frank Leslie and Mr. Hugh J. Jewett, reciever of the Erie Railroad. Mr. Leslie was passing through Philadelphia on his way from Washington, where he had been the guest of the President, when some one with an old spite to gratify got a warrant against him, and pouncing upon the veteran publisher in the parlor car in which he was traveling, dragged him off to the station-house where he had to remain till he could procure a heavy bail-bond.

Mr. Jewett was arrested at the instigation of an English bondholder of the road who charges him with perjury. He at once procured $10,000 bail however, and is at liberty again.

The grand Charity Ball is a matter of annual recurrence at this time of the year, much anticipated by our Flora McFimseys and their gallant attendants, not to mention a hundred or so of our solid men and their portly dames who regularly indulge in this stately dissipation. This year it chanced to fall upon that terrible Thursday night, when going out of doors was next to martyrdom, and so the attendance was greatly diminished. The company was, however, intensely select, including the Governor-General of Canada, Lord Dufferin, and some thousands of dollars were made for the poor.

RADIX.

Additional Local Matters.

General Comly, United States Minister to the Sandwich Islands, sends to the *Ohio State Journal*, of which he was the editor, a lively account of his trials in showing the hospitalities of the islands to American men-of-war. This habit of free and easy comment on diplomotic experiences would in the case of a less practiced writer touch on the dangerous edge of things. But General Comly skates along as gracefully as if there were no edge. There is nothing like it—this thing of sailing along gracefully; we mean that is the way with Sechler & Co., the justly celebrated grocers, who hang out their sign in the Bush House block. They have all along skated along gracefully, on the edge of the panic, just for all the world as though there was no edge. And the reason why is plain to the most causual observer: when the panic came, they blunted the edge of it by conforming to the necessities of the times; they did not wait to be forced down in their prices, but they came down gracefully, recognizing the fact that a tumble in prices was inevitable, and that the part of wisdom was to meet the issue at once. As a consequence, they retained the confidence of their customers; people saw at once that they were not sharks, that all they wanted was what was fair and honest; that they were willing to live and let live, and now they have the largest trade of any house in Centre county. Let other merchants learn wisdom from their example.

February is so named from Februa, supposed to be the same as Juno; and the evident relation between the Februata Juno and the Purificata Virg. Maria is one of the most striking instances of the connection between Pagan and Christian rites and festivities as to the periods of their occurrence. The weather is usually intensely cold and frosty at the commencement of the month, but frequently toward the middle or end there are some warm days; trees begin to bud and plants to sprout, but the return of frost too frequently nips the promised bloom.

"February fill dike, be it black or be it white;
But if it be black, it's the better to like."

Stop that terrible cough, and thus avoid a consumptive's grave, by taking Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery. As a congh remedy it is unsurpassed. Sold by druggists.

Remember that we print township tickets on the shortest notice, and at reasonable rates.

What Constitutes a Legal Tender?

A full review of what constitutes a legal tender in coin, prior to the late demonetization of silver, which will prove interesting and instructive to those who will read it carefully, we copy from the Pittsburgh *Telegraph:*

At this peculiar crisis when the whole question of remonetizing silver, and the probable effect such action would work on finance generally, is discussed by every one, from the President to the laborer, the following *resume* of the various acts of Congress authorizing and regulating a United States metallic currency may not be uninteresting to some of your numerous readers, if you think it worthy of a place in your columns.

Act 2d April, 1792. By this act gold and silver are directed to be coined and used as the circulating medium and money of the United States. Fixing the weight and value of the several gold coins as follows:

Name.	Value.	Gold grains.	Standard grains.
Eagle	$10 00	247 4-8	270
One-half Eagle	5 00	123 6-8	135
One-quarter Eagle	2 50	61⅞	67 4-8

And the silver coins as follows:

Name.	Silver grains.	Standard grains.
Dollar	371 4-16	416
One-half Dollar	185 10-16	208
One-quarter Dollar	92 13-16	104
One-tenth Dollar, or Dime	37 2-16	41⅝
One-twentieth Dollar, or Half Dime	18 9-16	20 4-6

Cents to be of the one-hundredth part of a dollar, and to contain 11 pennyweights of copper; half cents to contain 5½ pennyweights of copper.

This act establishes the relative value of gold to silver as 15 to 1, according to quantity in weight, of the pure metals, viz: Every 15 pounds weight of pure silver to be exactly equal in value, in the payment of debts, to one pound weight of pure gold and so in the same proportion for greater or lesser quantities. No alloy is mentioned in this act and coins of both metals are directed to circulate as legal tenders in payment of all sums whatsoever.

Act of 18th January, 1837, regulated the composition of gold and silver coins of the United States as follows: That for every 1.000 parts, by weight, 900 shall be of pure metal and 100 of alloy; the alloy of gold to be copper and silver, the silver not to exceed one-half of the whole alloy. The alloy of silver to be copper.

Up to the passage of this act gold and silver coins had remained in circulation on the basis of weight and fineness prescribed by act of 2d April, 1792; but now Congress made a general, though trifling, reduction in the standard weight of all the coins for future circulation, viz:

The gold eagle to weigh 258 grains.
The gold half eagle to weigh 129 grains.
The gold quarter eagle to weigh 64½ grains.
The silver dollar to weigh 412½ grains.
The silver half dollar to weigh 206¼ grains.
The silver quarter dollar to weigh 103⅛ grains.
The silver dime to weigh 41¼ grains.
The silver half dime to weigh 20⅝ grains.
And declared all the foregoing coins legal tenders, aocording to their value, for any sums whatever.

The next step in the coinage was the introduction of two new coins, under act of Congress, 5th March, 1849, viz: double eagles, or $20 gold pieces, and one dollar gold pieces; both to be struck and received at the mint of the United States, upon the standard of composition fixed and declared in the act of 1837.

Act 3d March, 1851, authorizes the issue of the next coin in the calendar, being the three cent piece, to weigh 12⅜ grains, and be composed of three-fourths silver and one-fourth copper, and declaring it a legal tender in payment of any sum not exceeding thirty cents.

This may be looked upon as the first step towards demonetizing silver, for hitherto all coins of the United States had gone arm in arm with gold without limitation.

Act of 21st February, 1853, inaugurated a new era in the history of the coin of the United States. Whilst this act did not impede the circulation of gold coin or the silver dollar, it changed the weight of the following: The half dollar to weigh 192 grains; the quarter dollar, dime and half dime to be respectively ½, 1-5 and 1-10 the weight of the half dollar, and still further demonetized the silver currency by declaring that the coins mentioned be henceforth a legal tender for any amount not exceeding five dollars. It also fixed the weight of the 3 cent piece at 3-50th of the half dollar and of the same standard of fineness.

Act 21st February, 1857, fixed the standard weight of the cent piece to be coined at the mint, at 72 grains or 3-20 of the ounce troy, the composition to be 88 per cent. of copper and 12 of nickel. It also enacted that no foreign gold or silver coins shall be a legal tender in payment of any debts within the section of the United States. [Section 3,584, Revised Statutes.]

Act 22d April, 1864, again changed the composition and weight of the one cent piece to 48 grains, or 1-10th of the ounce troy, to be composed of 95 per cent. copper and 5 per cent. nickel, and directed the coinage of a two cent piece to weigh 96 grains.

The one cent piece to be a legal tender for sums not exceeding ten cents, and the two cent piece a legal tender to the amount of 20 cents.

Act 3rd March, 1865, ushered in a new three cent coin, to consist of copper and nickel, not to exceed 25 per cent in nickel alloy, to weigh 30 grains, and to be a legal tender to the amount of 60 cents.

Act 16th May, 1866, authorized the issue of the 5 cent nickel, to weigh 77 16-100 grains, to be composed of copper and nickel, not to exceed 25 per cent., and to be a legal tender to the amount of one dollar.

Act 12th February, 1873 (Section 3,585 Revised Statutes): The gold coins of the United States are declared to be the dollar piece, which shall be the unit of value, the weight to be established at 25 8-10 grains; ¼ eagle, value $2 50; standard weight, 64½ grains; three dollar piece, value $3 00; standard weight, 77 4-10 grains; ½ eagle, value $5 00, standard weight, 129 grains; eagle, value $10 00; standard weight, 258 grains; double eagle, value $20 00; standard weight, 516 grains.

Those coins to be an unlimited legal tender in all payments at their nominal value, when not below the standard weight and limit of tolerance provided by law for each single piece, but when reduced in weight one-half of one per cent., they shall be recoined, otherwise circulate at their actual value.

The silver coins are—

The trade dollar, to weigh 420 grains.

The half dollar, to weigh 12½ grammes.

The quarter dollar and dime, respectively, to be one-half and one-fifth the weight of the half dollar.

The standard of both gold and silver is so established that of 1,000 parts by weight, 900 shall be pure metal and 100 of alloy—the alloy of silver to be copper, and of gold to be copper, or copper and silver, the silver in no case to exceed one-tenth of the whole alloy.

Sec. 3,586 R. S., finally demonetizes silver, declaring that all the silver coins of the United States shall be a legal tender at their nominal value for any amount not exceeding five dollars in any one payment.

Sec. 3,587 R. S., enacts that the minor coins are the 5c., 3c. and 1c. pieces; the 5c. and 3c. to be ¾ copper and ¼ nickel, and the 1c. piece to be 95 per cent. copper and 5 per cent. neckel or zinc.

The two cent piece is dropped from the coinage, and the remaining minor coins, viz: 5c., 3c. and 1c. pieces are made a legal tender to the uniform amount of twenty-five cents in any one payment. PECUNIA.

PITTSBURGH, Feb. 2, 1878.

Comparative Value of Wood.

It is a great convenience to know the comparative value of different kinds of wood for fuel. Shellbark hickory is regarded as the highest standard of our forest trees and calling that 100, other trees will compare with it for real value as fuel for house purposes as follows: Shellbark hickory, 100; pignut hickory, 95; white oak, 84; white ash, 77; dogwood, 75; scrub oak, 73; white hazel, 72; apple tree, 70; red oak, 67; white beech, 65; black birch, 62; yellow oak, 60; hard maple, 59; white elm, 58; red cedar, 56; wild cherry, 55; yellow pine, 54; chestnut, 52; yellow poplar, 61; butternut and white birch, 43; white pine, 30. It is worth bearing in mind that in woods of the same species there is a difference, according to the soil on which they grow. A tree that grows on a wet, rich ground will be less solid and durable for fuel, and therefore of a less value than a tree of the same kind that grows on a dry and poor soil. To the ordinary purchaser oak is oak and pine is pine, but for home use the tree grown on dry upland and standing apart from others is worth a great deal more.

READING NOTICES.

In inserting the new card of Messrs. Strawbridge & Clothier we desire to add our personal testimony to the fact that the promises of this firm's advertisements are more than fulfilled in their dealings with all their immense constituency of customers the country over. Their establishment which ten years ago was universally known in their own city, has since been steadily growing in prestige and popularity, until now it has almost a national reputation. It seems hard to believe that any business should have grown during the past few years of general shrinkage and hard times, but we are assured on undoubted authority that Messrs. Strawbridge & Clothier's business is far larger than before the panic of 1873, and is steadily growing with every year. An interesting sight may be witnessed almost any fine day by spending a half-hour in their establishment and observing the smooth and systematic manner in which immense quantities of goods are distributed, and great crowds of customers promptly and carefully waited on by those who know.

We are reliably informed that they have customers not only in every county of Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Delaware, and Maryland, but in every State in the Union.

Their mail-order department enables them to furnish to customers over the entire country all that may be needed in dry goods and household supplies, thereby saving them the expense and time incident to a visit to the city. Messrs. Strawbridge & Clothier guarantee that every order filled is at the lowest price at which the goods are sold that day over the counters. The great convenience and economy of this system of obtaining supplies cannot be over-estimated.

This great country is filled with people who are suffering from consumption, in some of its various stages, and others who have symptoms which point unmistakably toward the same disease. All appreciate the need of prompt relief. To whom shall they apply for advice? We would suggest that nearly every town has a responsible dealer in medicines, who, while furnishing the different remedies to his customers, learns by the reports of their experience what is most to be relied upon. Now, although Hatch's Universal Cough Syrup is sold on its merits—no cure, no pay—and 10 cent trial bottles furnished, we wish to submit the case to the 6,000 honorable gentlemen who are selling this medicine throughout the United States. Enquire of them. If they don't pronounce unqualifiedly in its favor, don't try it. Below is a sample of their testimony:

"We have by actual count over forty different preparations for coughs, including all standard medicines, old and new, called for in this section. We have sold Hatch's Universal Cough Syrup for five years. With no newspaper advertising this remedy has had a sale larger than any other. It sells steadily, and maintains itself, and our customers speak uniformly in its favor as a safe and efficient medicine of its kind.

CARPENTER & BARRELL,
Albion, New York."

Sold by L. B. Rankin. 10-4-6t

ASTONISHING SUCCESS.—It is the duty of every person who has used Boschee's German Syrup to let its wonderful qualities be known to their friends in curing consumption, severe coughs, asthma, pneumonia, and in fact all throat and lung diseases. No person can use it without immediate relief. Three doses will relieve any case, and we consider it the duty of all druggists to recommend it to the poor, dying consumptive, at least to try one bottle, as 40,000 dozen bottles were sold last year, and no one case where it failed was reported. Such a medicine as the German Syrup can not be too widely known. Ask your druggist about it. Sample bottles to try sold at 10 cents. Regular size 75 cents. For sale by J. Zeller & Son and F. P. Green. 35-tf-cow

Dr. VanDyke's Sulphur Soap.

DR. VANDYKE, whose life long speciality, and world-wide reputation for curing Skin Diseases, has endeavored for years to combine an EXTERNAL TREATMENT. He has accomplished this desirable result in the preparation of his compound "SULPHUR SOAP," the merits of which is spoken of by thousands; it is highly recommended to all our readers. Price 25 cts., by mail, 35 cts a box; 3 cakes, 60 cts., by mail, 75 cts. Office, 50 north 5th St. Wholesale Depot, 400 N. 3d St., Philadelphia, Pa. Sold by all Druggists. 9-27-1y-cow

"GERMAN SYRUP."—No other medicine in the world was ever given such a test of its curative qualities as Boschee's German Syrup. In three years two million four hundred thousand small bottles of this medicine were distributed *free of charge* by druggists in this country to those afflicted with Consumption, Asthma, Croup, Severe Coughs, Pneumonia and other diseases of the Throat and Lungs, giving the American people undeniable proof that German Syrup will cure them. The result has been that Druggists in every town and village in the United States are recommending it to their customers. Go to your Druggist, and ask what they know about it. Sample Bottles 10 cents. Regular size, 75 cents. Three doses will relieve any case. 9-26-1y-cow

CONSUMPTION CURED.—An old physician, retired from practice, having had placed in his hands by an East India missionary the formula of a simple vegetable remedy, for the speedy and permanent cure of consumption, bronchitis, catarrh, asthma, and all throat and lung affections, also a positive and radical cure for nervous debility and all nervous complaints, after having tested its wonderful curative powers in thousands of cases, has felt it his duty to make it known to his suffering fellows. Actuated by this motive and a desire to relieve human suffering, I will send, free of charge, to all who desire it, this recipe in German, French, or English, with full directions for preparing and using. Sent by mail by addressing with stamp, naming this paper, W. W. Sherar, 126 Powers' Block, Rochester, N. Y. 10w

A FIRST-CLASS

Business Chance!

Hardware, Tinware & Stove Store FOR SALE!

Located at Spring Mills, Centre Co., Pa.

The terminus of the Lewisburg and Spruce Creek Railroad is now a good stand, and will be one of the best in the State this year and in the future. The tin shop alone will and does pay well, as there are none nearer than Millheim and Centre Hall, both about six miles off. We can convince any parties wishing to buy that it is a good business point. Will sell Store Room and contents at

First Cost!

Our reasons for selling are that one of us expect to be away a greater part of this summer, in the Water and Steam Governor business, in which we have lately become largely interested, and our business in the Bellefonte store requiring all our attention.

This is a good chance for any one desiring this line of business.

For particulars inquire of the below mentioned firm at their place of business in Bellefonte.

T. A. HICKS & BRO.

10 7 tf

New Advertisements.

RECEIPTS & EXPENDITURES OF CENTRE COUNTY from Jan. 1st, 1877, to Jan. 1st, 1878.

D. A. MUSSER, Treasurer of Centre county.

Jan. 1st, 1878. DR.

To outstanding taxes Jan. 1, 1877	$42,428 60	
To taxes assessed for 1877	42,152 43	
To cash receive dof county commissioners	25,727 09	
To cash received for redemption of U. S. lands	118 47	
To am't transferred from Militia fund	14 06	
To cash rec'd from Treasurer sales U. S. lands	286 29	
To county order rec'd on acct. last years balance	2,790 53	
To com. note rec'd for bal.	2,000 00	
To balance due Treasurer at settlement	1,199 08	116,716 55

Jan. 1, 1878 CR.

By bal. at settlement Jan. 1, 1877	$ 4,790 53	
By warrants paid	55877 84	
By unpaid taxes outstanding Jan. 1, 1878	51709 50	
By exonorations and commissions	2328 68	
By salary	2000 00	
By stationery allowed	10 00	116,716 55
By bal. due Treasurer at sett		1,199 08

D. A. MUSSER, Treasurer Centre county, in account with Commonwealth of Penn.

Jan. 1, 1878. DR.

To balance due State, Jan. 1, 1877	264 32	
To outstanding taxes	6391 56	
To taxes assessed for 1877	3150 73	9,806 61

Jan. 1, 1878. CR.

By am't outstanding taxes Jan. 1, 1878	4682 08	
By State Treasurers receipts	3080 17	
By exonorations and commissions	113 84	
By Treas. commissions	68 09	
Bal. in hands of Treas	1862 43	9806 61

MILITIA FUNDS.

Jan. 1, 1878. DR.

To am't outstanding taxes Jan. 1, 1877	$59 38	59 38

Jan. 1, 1878. CR.

By outstanding taxes Jan. 1, 1878	44 58	
By Treas. com. on 1406	74	
By am't transf'd to county account	14 06	59 38

We, the undersigned, Auditors of Centre county, do hereby certify that we have examined the above accounts of D. A. Musser, Treasurer of said county, and find them correct.

Witness our hands and seals this 22d day of January, A. D. 1878.

WM. McFARLANE, [Seal]
A. J. GRIEST, [Seal] } Auditors.
JOS. M. GILLILAND [Seal]

EXPENDITURES.

Commissioner's Pay.

A. Gregg balance $1.13, services $679.50	$680 63	
J. N. Hall balance 65.09, services 655.50	720 59	
H. A. Mingle balance 4.31, services 442.50	446 81	
H. Beck commissioner's clerk	600 00	2448 03

Jury Commissioners.

B. Liggett bal. from 1876	37 68	
Jno. Rishel services	15 38	
H. Keller services	21 34	
H. Beck clerk to com	35 00	109 40

County Auditors.

Wm. McFarland services	30 00	
A. J. Griest services	30 00	
Jos. Gilliland services	30 00	
C. L. Buffington as clerk	30 00	120 00

Improvements and Repairs.

A Moore, on jail contract	485 73	
Wilkey & Parsons, building walk C H	22 75	
McClellan & Speer, lumber for C H	20 75	
Wm Eckley, hauling lumber for C H	6 40	
E H Carr, hauling lumber for C H	1 60	
T E Lyman, spouting C H	10 50	
B & S S R R Co, lumber walk at C H	10 63	
J H Fellenbaum, repairing at jail	14 75	
J J Reynolds & Son, range at jail	167 30	
Jno Brachbill, wall paper &c., at jail	82 61	
John McDermott, paving jail	6 50	
W S Galbraith, work on range at jail	5 64	
H A Williams, painting and repairing at jail	147 00	
J & J Harris, bill paints H ware &c., at jail	129 62	
G W Tate, architect at jail	140 00	
M W Cowdrick, work at jail	5 40	
John McDermott, cess pool contract	146 98	
H D Yeager, repairing furnace at jail	33 45	
W Twitmire, repairing hot air pipes at jail	36 50	
T A Hicks & Bro, hardware for jail	1 64	
T I Lee, repairing lock at jail	1 25	1475 00

COURT EXPENSES.

Jurors pay	$5815 46	
Commonwealth costs	3311 15	
Tipstaves pay	436 20	
J H Vosburg court reporter	735 00	
W Reber court reporter 2 week	20 00	
B Galbraith court crier	162 00	
" janitor balance 1876, 275.00, janitor services 1877, 350.00	625 00	
W C Heinle, entries in indictment docket	15 64	
A Williams bal. due at sett 1876 114.09, prothonotary costs 1877 261.63	375 72	
L W Munson, court proclamations	76 00	
L W Munson, summoning jurors	450 00	12022 17

ORDINARY EXPENSES.

Norah McAllister, washing for prisoners	$	129 64
Robt McKnight, gas bills for Court House and jail		443 05
J R & C T Alexander, coal bills for court house and jail		965 91
J H Dobbins, medical services		100 00
Agricultural society appropriation		100 00
Western penitentiary keeping convicts		450 32
Insane asylum (Danville) keeping insane		1732 25
Assessors pay		2158 25
Road views		729 90
Election expenses		1964 73
Refunding U S lands		21 11
Refunding taxes overpaid		166 79
Insurance on public buildings		394 00
Bridge views		101 50
Sam'l Brugger Engr at bridges &c		431 13
J D Spering bridge Curtins		845 00
" " bill Howard		100 00
" swearing viewers		1 50
Miles Zimmerman Karthaus bridge		1090 00
H D Yerger bal. Julian bridge		1 01
Dan'l Irwin work Julian bridge		5 00
M W Cowdrick Penns creek bridge		459 00
Murray Dougal & Co Penn creek bridge		1664 00
Murray Dougal & Co. Howard bridge		2700 00
H C Holter painting Howard bridge		8 32
Jacob Pletcher lumber &c., for Howard bridge		27 26
J C P Jones repairing Milesburg bridge 69.87, and floor 20.00		89 87
W W Spangler repairing Beech Creek bridge		8 31
Doak & Loneberger painting Curtin bridge		31 72
J & J Harris bill paints &c., for bridge		7 90
Wm Zimmerman repairs Karthaus bridge		2 00
Constables pay		408 79
Real estate paid for property at sale		425 00
Premium on collections		20 00
C M Bower commission on collection		88 30
Commissioners notes paid		3605 00
Interest paid on notes and bonds		2904 85
Commissions on lunacy		55 00
Scalp premiums		773 55
Teachers Institute		145 34
Inquests on dead bodies		58 21
Road damages paid		100 00
L W Munson bal. 1876, 1330.00 on account 3174.00		4504 11
C M Bower salary as comr's. atty		75 00

New Advertisements.

H Y Stitzer stationery	26 57	
Freight bills paid	7 84	
Meals for jurors pd to sundries	65 50	
Jos Devling bal. on Co. line & drafts	7 00	
S & A Loeb clothing for prisoners and jail	106 85	
Harper Bro. clothing for prisoners and jail	8 25	
Lyon & Co. clothing for prisoners and jail	6 80	
C T Fryberger clothing for prisoners and jail	3 00	
A Williams judgment docket	24 50	
J S Barnhart extra time in office	12 00	
Kay Bros. hand seal jury com	3 50	
D Everhart building scaffold for painting jail	1 60	
T A Hicks & Bros. hardware C H	1 40	
Horse hire paid sundries	5 50	
W W Wolf putting in water back jail	4 00	
H Vanbuskirk burners and shades C H	26 85	
W S Galbraith sundry plumbing bill court house and jail	59 90	
Wood for C H and jail and cutting same	37 50	
Paid sundries cleaning cess pool	46 82	
Robb and Kelly removing ashes court house and jail	2 75	
W A Schroyer repairing chairs &c., court house	9 25	
W W Wetzler repairing furnace jail	8 85	
Jno McDermott repairing heater jail	2 25	
H Hoffman repairing at jail	4 00	
Alex Green cleaning cells	1 50	
Geo Ulrich bounty due him	50 00	
Jno T Johnson postage, &c	25 34	
Jos Fox repairing cells jail	13 65	
Bond & Co. chairs treas. and comss. office	17 72	
Jos Devling revising U S land lists	40 00	
Jno Powers repairing for prisoners	20 40	
W A Tobias indexing in recorders office and burner	164 60	
J Fellenbaum repairing locks &c., jail	31 50	
A Williams appearance docket, &c	54 50	
Jas OBryan repairing chairs C H	1 50	
Susan Shope scrubbing office 3 times	5 25	
T J Lee putting lock on office door	35	
J A S Mallory repairing gate C H	3 80	
E Joseph & Bro. carpet hall at jail	28 42	
I Guggenheimer matting for C H	19 80	
C Fox removing plantains C H yard	7 00	
C Garner cleaning pipes at jail	1 50	
W F Reber copying and making duplicate	22 90	
F P Musser making duplicate	36 00	
W T Twitmire sprinkler and dust pan C H	1 05	
L Willard cleaning flues C H	3 50	
Jas Harris & Co. hardware C H	3 85	
F F Adams for chairs C H	2 40	
Jos Devling work on U S land lists	3 50	
Water tax	127 50	
F Deshner keys for coal house	50	
D M Glenn & Co. ice for C H	1 55	
Jacob Schrom binding mattings	1 00	
Wilson & McMFarland stoves for offices	52 87	
H A Williams glazing C H & jail	13 92	
D Gallagher repairing hydrant C H	2 00	
H Beck chimneys for lamp &c	1 51	
Dan'l Derr repairing gas pipes C H and jail	4 50	
A Bartholemew digging ditch C H	1 25	
O Kassler repairing assess books	35	
Harper Bros covering for desks	3 25	
B Galbraith cryipg U S land sales	5 00	
Wm Mann blank books	36 00	
B M Need guide books for offices	2 00	
Alexander & Bower fees on 1st Nat. bank case	25 00	
S M Winters house holding appeals	5 00	
M Hubler bill holding appeals	3 50	
D A Musser on acct. bal. due 1876	2790 58	
D A Musser orders for state tax	797 17	
Commissioners expenses holding appeals and delivering duplicates &c	363 50	
Orders of former years paid	33 49	
Total	$38406 57	

Printing Bills.

P Gray Meek bal. due 1876, 184.60 printing 1877, 285.25	$469 85	
E T Tuten printing	207 35	
F Kurtz bal. due 1876, 31.00 printing 1877, 220.35	251 35	
W Deininger printing 1877	161 81	
Bender & Beck printing 1877	13 50	
F L Hutter printing 1877	192 81	1296 67
Total expenditures		$55877 84
Orders drawn on road tax acct.	604 34	
Orders drawn on poor tax acct.	425 39	1029 73

L. W. MUNSON, Sheriff, in account with Centre county:

January 7, 1878 DR.

To jury fees rec'd	64 00	
To fines rec'd Sam'l Booth 5.00 G Breon 200.00, W. Wagner 25.00, J Rishel 20.00	250 00	
To cash rec'd Martha Bathurst	25 00	
To county orders rec'd on acct	3700 00	
To purchase money on U S land	47 25	4086 25
Balance		622 68
		$4708 93

CR.

By boarding prisoners	$1942 00	
By conveying prisoners to penitentiary	784 00	
By summoning jurors	450 00	
By court proclamations advertised	76 00	
By advertising election proclamation	177 85	
By conveying insane asylum	192 00	
By advertizing poor house elec. proc	559 25	
By filling ticks and bills sundries for jail	39 10	
By reward paid for Walker and Gallagher	125 00	
By amt. paid Walker's bills at Curwinsville	57 00	
By amt. paid expense bringing Walker from Curwinsville	30 60	
By services during riots 8 days	32 00	
By amt. paid for police maces	18 15	
By watching jail 21 days and nights	31 50	
By advertising removal of fish baskets	9 00	
By removing fish baskets	185 48	4708 93
By bal. due Sheriff Munson at settlement		$622 68

STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA, CENTRE CO. } ss.

We, the undersigned auditors of Centre county, do hereby certify that in pursuance of an act of assembly entitled "An act relating to Counties and Townships, and County and Township offices," we met at the Commissioners office, Bellefonte, on the first Monday in January, 1878, and did audit and settle and adjust the several accounts set forth in the foregoing statement. In witness whereof we have hereunto set our hands and seals this 22d day of January, A. D. 1878.

WM. McFARLANE, [Seal]
A. J. GRIEST, [Seal] } Auditors.
JOS. M. GILLILAND, [Seal]

CENTRE COUNTY, SS:

We, the undersigned Commissioners of Centre county, do hereby certify that the foregoing is a true and correct statement of the receipts and expenditures of said county from the 1st day of January, 1877, to the 1st day of January, 1878.

J. N. HALL,
ANDREW GREGG,
H. A. MINGLE,
Commissioners.

Attest:
HENRY BECK, *Clerk.*

OUTSTANDING TAXES DUE BY COLLECTORS.

1871.			
H Cartin, Bellefonte	$207 28		
A J Hassinger, Benner	141 38	—349 66	
1872.			
Jno Ward, Half Moon	256 97		
David Robb, Liberty	14 52		
Jas Gates, Snow Shoe	324 79	—596 28	
1873.			
Chas Brown, Bellefonte	360 73		
*Dan'l Malone, Boggs	58 38		
*S C Rarick, Marion	204 07		
Jos Ross, Spring	162 07	—783 25	
1874.			
Jos Fox, Bellefonte	973 11		
Wm Riddles, Philipsburg	931 31		
D Lohr, Benner	223 52		
F Carson, Burnside	37 34		
F Kirchoff, Curtin	123 28		
Wm Cross, Half Moon	8 72		
H B Wilcox, Rush	558 11		
H D Yeager, Snow Shoe	125 75	—2981 14	
1875.			
Chas Brown, Bellefonte	1438 08		
*A J Graham, Philipsburg	188 76		
J P Shope, Milesburg	231 85		
*H L Barnhart, Boggs	458 18		
*J B Newcomer, Burnside	46 08		
*Jno T Lucas, Curtin	68 86		
*Perry Condo, Marion	94 76		
H B Wilcox, Rush	76 74		
Jas Watson, Snow Shoe	163 93		
¶Jesse Swartz, Walker	13 85	—2781 00	
1876.			
*Jno H Morrison, Bellefonte	1426 47		
T M Hall, Milesburg	144 27		
*W C M'Cutchen, Philipsburg	552 59		
C Diehl, Howard bor	73 56		
*A Garbrick, Benner	183 79		

New Advertisements.

J C Walker, Boggs	518 28		
Wm Thompson, College	542 83		
*Wm Mann, Curtin	166 07		
¶H C Campbell, Ferguson	210 49		
Jno Krumrine, Gregg	320 78		
*Jno Kettner, Haines	251 84		
J T Stewart, Harris	310 11		
*D W Kline, Huston	191 73		
Jno A Stover, Liberty	374 07		
D Harter, Marion	687 90		
D Kreamer, Miles	55 13		
Wm Weiser, Penn	705 75		
G W Koch, Potter	1020 68		
F H Dale, Rush	199 81		
Jno Noll, Spring	706 14		
Jos Thompson, Snow Shoe	112 14		
Jno H Beck, Walker	444 50	—9729 06	
1877.			
Jno Kichline, Bellefonte	2599 91		
R L Shirk, Milesburg	471 22		
I Gorton, Philipsburg	572 66		
H C Holter, Howard boro	297 87		
R W Ammerman, Unionville	198 17		
U Stover, Benner	1485 94		
W S Loy, Burnside	197 24		
J C Walker, Boggs	1317 97		
E Musser, College	2128 66		
C Singer, Curtin	250 50		
¶W H Fry, Ferguson	3033 60		
F D Hosteman, Gregg	2862 72		
J H Wile, Haines	2354 64		
Jno Myers, Harris	1862 12		
Geo Gensmer, Half Moon	937 54		
D W Kline, Huston	439 22		
J M Kline, Howard	865 35		
D Robb, Liberty	863 28		
D W Orr, Marion	1217 93		
Joel Morris, Miles	1603 07		
G W F Gray, Patton	1048 84		
Wm Smith, Penn	1985 90		
Henry Swab, Potter	3699 27		
F H Dale, Rush	889 24		
H I Tibbins, Spring	2291 25		
Jos Thompson, Snow Shoe	378 10		
Wm Miller, Taylor	431 22		
Wm Spotts, Union	232 47		
J T Dunkle, Walker	2345 12		
W H Williams, Worth	300 39	—40170 50	
Total outstanding taxes			$57391 58

* ¦ Paid in part since settlement.
¶ Paid in full since settlement.

FINANCIAL EXHIBIT of Centre county.

Jan. 1, 1878. DR.

To notes and bonds outstanding		$82092 87	
To bal. due D A Musser, Treas. at sett	1199 08		
To bal. due Sheriff Munson at sett	622 68		
To bal. due A Gregg, Comr. at sett	58		
To bal. due J N Hall, Comr. at sett	25 34		
To bal. due H A Mingle, Comr. at settlement	81 81		
To bal. due A Moore on contract	7 50	—84029 86	

Jan. 1, 1878. CR.

By notes of sundry persons	2660 81		
By amt. on hands of att'y for collection	2423 74		
By taxes outstanding Jan. 1, 1878	57391 58		
By amt. due from townships and boro. for keeping insane as below:			
Spring twpt	934 29		
Harris twp	84 93		
Philipsburg	1689 36		
Patton twp	110 45		
Partrage estate	70 00		
Rush twp	284 82		
Bellefonte boro	555 84		
Huston twp	406 90		
Milesburg boro	198 89	4335 48	
By U S land tax outstanding	5600 00		
By bal. due from Clearfield county	85 00		
Balance	11533 25	—84029 86	
To bal. due by county	$11533 25		

TEMPERANCE ORCHESTRA.

THE above organization can be engaged to play for churches, Sunday schools, social entertainments, temperance organizations, festivals, &c., at very reasonable rates, by applying by letter or in person to the leader.

E. A SMITH, Leader.
No 7, Humes' Block. 7-tf

NOTICE.—An election for managers of the Bellefonte and Philipsburg Turnpike Company will be held at the office of Wm. P. Wilson, Esq., in Bellefonte on Monday, the 4th day of March, at 10 A. M.

JOHN IRWIN, Jr.
10 7 3t Secretary.

NOTICE.—An election for managers of the Centre and Kishacoquillas Turnpike Company, will be held at the office of the Secretary in Bellefonte, on Monday, the 4th day of March, at 10 A. M.

WM. P. WILSON,
10 7 3t Secretary.

10,000 AGENTS WANTED TO SELL

STRONG DRINK THE CURSE AND THE CURE

By the veteran author, T. S. Authur. The most intense story, with *powerful* arguments and *startling* proofs, ever combined in one volume. The work of Murphy, Reynolds, Inebriate Asylums, Crusade, &c. A marvelous book, *grandly* endorsed by *all temperance authorities.* Sale is rapid. A great chance to coin money. For extra terms, address HUBBARD BROS., publishers, 723 Sansom street, Phila., Pa.

Our Bibles, *just reduced* **25** *per cent.* are selling fast. 7 4t

St. Louis and San Francisco Railway

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1,000,000 ACRES in Southwest Missouri from **$2.50** to **$8.00** an acre. First-class stock and agricultural lands. The best tobacco region in the West. Fine fruit, no grasshoppers, abundance of good water, short winters, convenient markets, good schools, low taxes, healthful country, and good society. Seven years' credit. Free transportation from St. Louis to those who purchase land. Send for circular and other information. Address, W. H. Coffin, Land Commissioner, Temple Building, St. Louis Missouri. 8 4t

$50 For a CASE of CATARRH That Sanford's Radical Cure for Catarrh will not instantly relieve and speedily cure. References, Henry Wells, Esq., Wells, Fargo & Co., Aurora, N. Y. Wm. Bowen, Esq., McHatton, Grant & Bowen, St. Louis. Testimonials and treatise by mail. Price, with improved Inhaler, $1. Sold everywhere. WEEKS & POTTER, Proprietors, Boston, Mass. 10 7 4t

$50

LOVERS BOOK OF KNOWLEDGE, or Secrets of Love, Courtship and Marriage—Showing how to get married, live happily, obtain health, wealth and distinction, and appear to advantage in society—200 pages—300,000 sold. Mailed for 10 cents, in Postage Stamps or Currency. Address, THE UNION PUBLISHING COMPANY, Newark, N. J. 9 45-3m

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WRIGHT'S LIVER PILLS.

The only sure CURE for Torpid Liver, Dyspepsia, Headache, Sour

The Bellefonte Republican

BELLEFONTE, PA.

Farm and Fireside.

HEALTHY HOMES.

Things Farmers Ought to Look to—What Prof. Kedzie, of Michigan Agricultural College, has to say—The Site, Drainage and Ventilation—Brick and Rat-Proof Frames—Pure Water.

The following somewhat lengthy article for our columns is so rich in the most profitable information that we transfer it to these columns, with the assurance that it will repay every reader of our paper to give it a careful reading, and if its advice is heeded will prove profitable:

"Man's life is in the field; his days are spent in the broader, grander and more diversified life, significantly named 'out of doors.' It is far otherwise with women. If the house is the scene of discomfort, the occasion of ill health and dragging disease, there is no escape for her except in the grave. The site for a house is very important and the farmer has far more opportunity to select a suitable place than the citizen cooped up in a small lot. He advocated the choosing of some gentle swell of ground, not a hill which one must wearily climb. The ground should flow off with a gentle declination to the south or southeast, and afford a cheerful outlook over some portion of the farm. Swamp and low ground should be avoided, especially to the southwest and west, because the prevailing winds would then bring ague and malarial diseases to the house. The ground on which a house is built should be free from stagnant water, both surface soil and sub-soil. The elaborate researches of Pettenskofer of Germany and Bowditch and others has demonstrated the close relation between the prevalence of consumption and low forms of fever and the approach of the water line to the surface of the soil. If the soil and sub-soil are not free from stagnant water to the depth of six feet make them so by under-draining.

A brick house, said Prof. Kedzie, costs more at the outset, but is more durable and may cost no more in the long run. It is less liable to destruction by fire, is warmer in winter and cooler in summer; and affords better conditions for health than a house of wood, because the walls are more permeable by air. Dry brick and mortar affords a ready passage for air, but wet brick and mortar arrest its passage, which is one reason why damp walls are unwholesome. The difference of twenty degrees of temperature between outdoor and indoor air will cause the passage of seven cubic feet nine inches of air each hour through every square yard of wall surface made of brick. Each brick, when dry, contains from one-half to three-quarters of a pint of air. If a dry brick can hold so much of air, it can permit the air to slowly breath through it. A house built of 50,000 dry brick will absorb an average of half a pound of water to each brick, from the mortar a quantity equal to one hundred barrels of water in the green walls, all of which must evaporate before the house is fit to live in. For a long time the windows of such a house will weep from the condensation, just as the family will weep if they move in too soon. With regard to wall paper, Prof. Kedzie said the sizing on the paper and the sizing used in placing the paper on the wall prevent almost absolutely the passage of air. A house must breathe to be healthy, just as truly as an animal, but a wet wall and a papered wall is a strangled wall. We hear much of the hygenic value of perforated buckskin. It would be just as sensible to perforate a wire sieve. Air will pass through leather, and every garment must be penetrated and washed by air to preserve health. The house is only a huge overcoat. Wood is permeable by air in the direction of the grain. Very little air passes when the siding is painted. The air in wooden houses passes through the cracks between the boards, thus causing disagreeable draughts. The walls of a house should breathe, not blow. There is a method of building coming into use which is not expensive, and which promises good results, viz.: building a frame of wood and veneering it with brick, or inclosing the frame with a four inch wall of brick.

Rats seriously interfere with the healthfulness of a house. If you build of brick bring forward one course of brick, so as to everywhere touch the baseboard at the bottom of every room. At the top of every room bring forward another row of brick so as to touch the plastering, and thus cut off every hollow space in your walls at top and bottom. If you build of wood let in a piece of scantling between the studding at the top and bottom, and lay a tight course of brick and mortar on the top of these pieces of scantling. Brick up the spaces between the ends of your joists.

He inveighed against the short-sighted, inconvenient and unhealthy practice of building half stories, productive of sweating boxes, and saving only an inconsiderable trifle, as the same expense would roof the building. He advocated very earnestly fire-places in the living rooms. A fire-place fills even the humblest room with warmth and glory. There is hardly a month in the year upon which you would not be more comfortable and healthy for a fire. Especially, if it is rainy make a fire, no matter what the month is, and use the almanac to start the fire, if that stands in your way. It may save you from an attack of rheumatism or lung fever. Ventilate, said Prof. Kedzie, every room in your house. The material is plenty. There is abundant circulating material current-cy for that purpose. He dwelt at length on the contamination of air by respiration, saying that if the carbon which was thrown off from our lungs in the form of carbonic acid remained visible like lampblack, there is hardly a house-wife in the land who would not awake with a gasping shudder to see her bedroom filled with this black smoke, sent off from the lungs of the sleepers. But because this dirt is invisible, she regards the air of her bedroom as clean. Shall she wash her hands five or six times a day with clean water, and wash her lungs 28,000 times a day with dirty air?

Every bedroom should have a window, and when you open the window you will find the outdoor air immediately on the outside and ready at a moment's notice. A board four inches wide, having straight edges and sawed the width of the window, if laid edgewise under the lower sash, would serve a very good purpose. Ventilating shafts were very often obstructed, and it was a question whether a gimlet hole would hot be as good as some of the artistic ventilators. The cellar should be dry and well ventilated, and no vegetable or other useless rubbish should ever be left in it. It was in the cellar that diphtheria and membranous croup, the destroyers of childhood, lay in ambush, and typhoid fever, that strikes at all ages. Here lurked, too, the seeds of consumption. The spotted mold and fungus attacking the timbers of the cellar show that destructive agencies are at work and death gnawing at the very sills of the house. Damp, musty, moldy cellars are seed-beds of disease. Drain the cellar and under-drain the surrounding soil, so that the cellar shall be always dry. Drive out all mustiness and mold by ventilation and abundant use of whitewash.

He said he was amazed to see how dark we keep our houses. It was not for want of windows; there were enough of them. But they are blinded and curtained until we need an owl's eye to get around our rooms in the daylight. Bulwer forcibly says: "No plant so much as man demands light and air." In dark and sunless rooms we find feeble development, nervous diseases and consumption with all their wretched train. Many houses are so covered and shadowed by trees that the sunlight is excluded. The walls are damp, the rooms easily become musty, and boots and clothing readily mildew. Such houses cannot be healthy. Cut down the trees so as to let in the sunlight, or if the trees are too sacred to be touched then burn up the house. Prof. Kedzie said he liked to see trees near a house, and thought some amount of shade necessary for health and comfort; but in planting trees about a house, and especially in their subsequent growth, see to it that the sunlight kisses with its benediction every wall of your house. Let no consideration come between you and a sunny home.

A good supply of pure water is a fountain of life in any household, but a well into which fall the drippings from a barnyard, privy vault, or kitchen slops is a pit-fall of disease. Every well acts as a drain to an inverted cone of earth, the bottom of the well being the apex of the cone, and the base of the cone is a circle, with the well for its center. The diameter of this circle will vary with the porosity of the soil. With a very compact clay free from seams it may be only three or four rods, but with porous sand and gravel it may be ten or fifteen rods, or even more, if the well is very deep. Any foul material that gets into the water within this drainage area tends to find its way into the well. The water filters through the soil, giving up to soil all suspended insoluble matter and much that it holds in solution; but when the soil becomes saturated with this sewage matter, this will then pass on into the well and become a source of disease. There is no other so abundant cause of typhoid fever in the country. Do not say the water is clear; "clear" and "clean" are two very different things as applied to water. If there is any possibility of contamination of the water of your well, you may apply this simple test. Fill a perfectly clean quart bottle two-thirds full with the water, dissolve in this a teaspoonful of the clearest white sugar, cork the bottle and set it away in a warm place. If it remains clear and bright you need fear no evil; but if it turns milky white and gives off any offensive gasses, beware how you drink the dirty stuff.

Experience with Corn.

Just a few words about my experience with corn. Last year I bought three varieties, new at least to me. Of Lawson's Early Yellow Field I planted one peck, the last week in April and the first week in May, on land that was broken up and had been planted with corn the year before. It was ploughed, dragged and holed out by hand. From three to three and a half shovelfuls of hog and cow manure that had been drawn out the previous fall were put in the hill. Wire worms eat up one-fourth of it. The stalks grew large and the ears set from one and a half to two feet from the ground on long stems. Two-thirds had two ears on a stalk, a good many ears being from twelve to fifteen inches long—eight rowed. Cultivated and hoed twice; cut up the second week in September, when it yielded twenty-five bushels of shelled corn to the acre—no soft corn and almost no nubbins. Of Improved Early Yellow Canada Field I planted three quarts on land that had been broken up the fall before, dragged in the spring, holed up and manured in the hill, the same as the other. Cultivated and hoed twice; planted the second week in May; showed the tassel by 25th of June; ears by the 9th of July; picked a trace ripe the 15th of August; yield at the rate of fifty bushels to the acre—all of it sound and ripe. Of Longfellow Yellow Field I planted three quarts, the same time as the last; manured and cultivated the same as the above; stalks would average ten feet in height. The ears, starting four feet from the ground, grew close to the stalk—the handsomest ears of any corn I ever saw; eight rowed; from eight to ten inches long; most of it capped over; a good many ears smaller at the bottom than at the top. Ripened two weeks later than Canada; yield at the rate of seventy bushels to the acre.—*Correspondence Rural New Yorker.*

Carrots as a Farm Crop.

We have occasionally called the attention of our readers to the value of carrots as cattle feed, and pointed out that the only serious drawback to their general culture was the "awful" weeding they required, in which hand labor often came to more than the value of the crop. Correspondents of various papers continue to write of the value of the crop, without ever referring to the cost of producing it.

At length we find one who appreciates this difficulty and shows how it may in a measure be obviated. It is a correspondent of the *Country Gentleman*, and it is so practical that we copy what he says:

I think farmers are not sufficiently aware of the value of carrots for feeding, or else they would be more generally grown. I find them very valuable to feed laying hens in winter—in fact, far superior to any other vegetable for this purpose. The carrots should be chopped fine, crushed with a mallet or axe, or in some other way, and fed every morning. Onions should be added about twice a week. If this is done, the hens will fell gratified, and show their gratitude by an increase of eggs. Many dairymen use carrots to color winter butter. The best way to color butter with carrots is to feed them to the cows. I am confident that horses will thrive better if fed carrots once per day than if hay, straw and grain are used.

There is certainly no crop that pays better than this. One thousand bushels per acre is by no means an uncommon yield. Perhaps the labor and expense of weeding is the greatest objection to growing them. To obviate this difficulty—in a measure—I have sown them upon the same ground for ten successive years, manuring the land heavily each year with hen manure. By this course, and by using fresh seed, and sowing very early, the weeding is not very difficult. Of course land that is rich enough to grow a profitable crop will have many weeds at best, but get your land once clean, use manure which is free from foul seeds, start early, and the labor will be very much reduced. Using green manure has a tendency to cause the roots to grow forked and misshapen, but that is of little consequence if they are to be fed out on the farm. "Thinning out" is not so important (but always desirable) when they are to be fed, as the number of bushels will be about the same when not thinned, but the roots will be smaller. Only seed of the previous year should be sown. Sowing seed two years old will lessen the crop one-half; besides they are longer germinating, consequently the weeds will get the start and cause much additional labor. The Long Orange is decidedly the best variety to grow for stock.

The Best Variety of Fruits to Plant.

Thomas Mehan, who is editor of the *Gardners' Monthly*, furnishes the following in the *Press* as to the best variety of fruits to plant:

As the season for planting approaches the question as to the best varieties of fruit to plant is a common one. The experience of most fruit-growers is that there is much local influence in determining choice, and one has to inquire of his neighbors rather than of his neighbor as to what kind it is best to plant. Still there are some kinds that are more hardy and vigorous than others, and which seem to adapt themselves to unfavorable circumstances more easily. Some of these we will note.

A very unreliable fruit is the strawberry, still the Albany Seedling and the Charles Downing are generally good; and Boyden's Mammoth has proved a very good thing in many places.

In blackberries, it is remarkable that few new ones have superceded the Wilson Early, the Dorchester, Lawton and Kittatinny. These are old kinds, but still the best.

In raspberries, the European or Antwerp kind do not thrive long unless in very cold places. The kind known as the Philadelphia continues to be, on the whole, the best.

In gooseberries, the foreign or large kinds mildew, and we have to fall back on the Houghton for a certain crop. It is small, but generally sure.

In grapes, the Concord and the Clinton behave the steadiest. There are better kinds, but they sometimes fail, while the two named above rarely do.

Dwarf pears are not as popular as they used to be. They are made by grafting on the quince. The Duchess is the best for this purpose. Standard pears are pears grafted on seedling pear roots. The Bartlett is the best for fall, and the Lawrence as a winter fruit.

In apples, there are so many good ones that no one can be said to be a universal favorite. The Red Astrachan is a good early apple. Cornell's Fancy is a good fall apple, though not much known yet, and perhaps all could not get it, and if not, the old fall Pippin may yet be used. For winter use in New York they boast of Baldwin and Rhode Island Greening; but a Pennsylvanian would perhaps have it Smokehouse and Smith's Cider.

In peaches, the *very* best extra early has not been determined, and the best is but a small at best. Hale's Early, though not always healthy, is in most demand. Then to succeed, say Crawford's Early, next Crawford's Late, and for a later kind, the Smock will do well in most places.

In cherries, the main reliance is yet on the old May Duke for an early variety, followed by Black Tartarian. Downer's Late is the best for the last, but late cherries are not much in demand.

As for plums, there are none that will resist the Curculio much better than others, and because of this insect, all are more or less failures, unless the trees are kept small and covered with mosquito netting; under which circumstances one kind will do as well as another.

The Discovery of Quinine.

The discovery of the medical properties of cinchona bark is enveloped in great obscurity. All that we know about it for centuries is this: Before the year 1668—that is to say, 150 years subsequent to the discovery of America—not even the Spaniards were acquainted with the febrifuge qualities of cinchona bark; but in this year, or thereabouts, the Countess del Cinchon, the wife of the Spanish viceroy of Peru, was cured of a violent intermittent fever by drinking an infusion of the bark, and this led to its introduction into Europe. Were the natives themselves acquainted with it? Humboldt answers this question very positively in the negative and refers the discovery to the Jesuit missionaries, who, being in the habit of tasting the bark of every tree they hewed down, at length discovered the precious febrifuge. Other authors of repute contend that the virtues of cinchona bark were known to the Indians long before the advent of the Spaniards; but the question again arises how they first became acquainted with its properties. To account for this, the ridiculous tale has been invented that certain animals, while laboring under fever, happened to gnaw the bark of a cinchona tree, and were cured forthwith. Far more probable is it that some cinchona trees, having been laid prostrate by the tempests in a pool of water, and the latter becoming charged with the medicinal principle, some person laboring under fever drank of this water, was cured, and published the result. But however this may be, it is certain that the remedy first became popularized in Europe through the agency of Count del Cinchon, Viceroy of Peru, whose wife, it is said, was cured of intermittent fever by its administration. The new remedy, however, was badly received in France and Italy. The faculty set their faces against it. Physicians who dare prescribe its use were persecuted, and it was only the patronage of Louis XIV. which ultimately rendered it popular in France. This monarch, suffering from intermittent fever, was cured by an English empiric named Talbot, by means of a secret remedy. This was no other than cinchona bark. Louis XIV. purchased the secret for the sum of 48,000 livres, and bestowed yearly a pension of 2,000 livres on the Englishman, besides giving him letters of nobility. Three years subsequently the remedy was published. It was a highly concentrated vinous tincture of cinchona bark. Cinchona trees grow in the densest forests of Peru. The task of discovering them, removing their bark, and conveying the latter to the place of export is troublesome, difficult and dangerous. In these forests there are no roads. Frightful precipices intersect the path of the cascarillo, or bark gatherer, across which it is difficult to pass, even while not embarrassed by a load. So soon as the treasure of bark has been secured these difficulties and dangers proportionately increase, so that the comparatively low price at which cinchona may be procured is in itself a matter of surprise.

At a Murphy movement in Kentucky, recently, Col. Ben. Selby delivered an eloquent address in the course of which he gave an illustration of the sufferings of a man afflicted with the delirium tremens. A lady in the audience sent up to him the following testimonial as to his success.

Ben. Selby aptly undertakes
To imitate a man with "snakes,"
And every mortal son of Adam
Can see at once that Ben. has had 'em.

A red-nosed reprobate, whose wardrobe would only have been merchantable by the pound, entered the corner grocery, and, planting an empty soda-water bottle on the counter, said: "Gimme some alcohol to clean silver with." "All right," responded the dealer in wet goods; "let's see your silver."

Who was it that declared that the beginning and ending of a chicken's life was a hatchet?

New Advertisements.

VEGETINE.

Her Own Words.

BALTIMORE, MD., Feb. 13, 1877.

MR. H. R. STEVENS,

Dear Sir,—Since several years I have got a sore and very painful foot. I had some physicians, but they couldn't cure me. Now I have heard of your Vegetine from a lady who was sick for a long time, and became all well from your Vegetine, and I went and bought me one bottle of Vegetine; and after I had used one bottle, the pain left me, and it began to heal, and then I bought one other bottle, and so I take it yet. I thank God for this remedy and yourself; and wishing every sufferer may pay attention to it. It is a blessing for health.

MRS. C. KRABE,
638 West Baltimore St.

VEGETINE.

Safe and Sure.

MR. H. R. STEVENS.

Dear Sir,—In 1872 your Vegetine was recommended to me; and, yielding to the persuasions of a friend, I consented to try it. At the time, I was suffering from general debility and nervous prostration, superinduced by overwork and irregular habits. Its wonderful strengthening and curative properties seemed to affect my debilitated system from the first dose; and under its persistent use I rapidly recovered, gaining more than usual health and good feeling. Since then I have not hesitated to give Vegetine my most unqualified indorsement as being a safe, sure, and powerful agent in promoting health and restoring the wasted system to new life and energy. Vegetine is the only medicine I use, and as long as I live I never expect to find a better. Yours truly,

W. H. CLARK,
120 Monterey St., Allegheny, Penn.

VEGETINE.

The Best Spring Medicine.

CHARLESTOWN.

H. R. STEVENS,

Dear Sir,—This is to certify that I have used your "Blood Preparation" in my family for several years, and think that for Scrofula or Cankerous Humors or Rheumatic affections it cannot be excelled; and as a blood purifier and spring medicine, it is the best thing I have ever used, and I have used almost everything. I can cheerfully recommend it to any one in need of such a medicine. Yours resp.,

MRS. A. A. DINSMORE,
19 Russell Street.

VEGETINE.

What is Needed.

BOSTON, Feb. 13, 1871.

H. R. STEVENS, Esq.

Dear Sir:—About one year since I found myself in a feeble condition from general debility. Vegetine was strongly recommended to me by a friend who had been much benefited by its use. I procured the article, and, after using several bottles, was restored to health, and discontinued its use. I feel quite confident that there is no medicine superior to it for those complaints for which it is especially prepared, and would cheerfully recommend it to those who feel that they need something to restore them to perfect health.

Respectfully yours, U. S. PETTENGILL,
Firm of S. M. Pettengill & Co.,
No. 10 State St., Boston.

VEGETINE.

All Have Obtained Relief.

SOUTH BERWICK, ME., Jan. 17, 1872.

H. R. STEVENS, Esq.

Dear Sir:—I have had dyspepsia in its worst form for the last ten years, and have taken hundreds of dollars' worth of medicines without obtaining any relief. In September last I commenced taking the Vegetine, since which time my health has steadily improved. My food digests well, and I have gained fifteen pounds of flesh. There are several others in this place taking Vegetine, and all have obtained relief.

Yours truly, THOMAS E. MOORE,
Overseer of Card Room, Portsmouth Co.'s Mills.

Vegetine

Prepared by

H. R. Stevens, Boston, Mass.

Vegetine is Sold by all Druggists.

NOTICE is hereby given that an application will be made to the Court of Common Pleas of Centre county, or a Judge thereof, on Monday, 11 February next, under the Act of Assembly, entitled, "An act to provide for the incorporation and regulation of certain corporations," and the supplements thereto, for the charter of an intended corporation to be called "THE CONFERENCE OF THE MESSIAH'S CHURCH IN PENNSYLVANIA," the character, and object of which is to promote religious interests in the community, and for that purpose to have, possess and enjoy all the rights, privileges and benefits of said act and its supplements. BEAVER & GEPHART,
4-3t Solicitors.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—Letters of Administration upon the estate of John Stere, late of Union township, deceased, having been granted, by the Register of Centre county, to the undersigned, all persons knowing themselves to be indebted to deceased will make immediate payment, and those having claims against said estate will present the same duly authenticated for settlement to

JOHN C. STERE, Administrator.
P. O. address, Fleming, Pa. 10 2-6t

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The last Report of the Commissioner of the General Land Office shows 2,897,500 acres of Bounty Land Warrants outstanding. These were issued under act of 1855, and prior acts. Gilmore & Co. pay cash for them. Send by registered letter. Where assignments are imperfect we give instructions to perfect them.

United States General Land Office.

Contested land cases prosecuted before the United States General Land Office and Department of the Interior. Private land claims, mining and pre-emption claims and homestead cases attended to.

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Officers, soldiers and sailors of the late war, or their heirs, are in many cases entitled to money from the government of which they have no knowledge. Write full history of service, and state amount of pay and bounty received. Enclose stamp to Gilmore & Co., and a full reply, after examination, will be given you free.

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All officers, soldiers and sailors wounded, ruptured or injured in the late war, however slightly, can obtain a pension by addressing Gilmore & Co.

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Each department of our business is conducted in a separate bureau, under the charge of the same experienced parties employed by the old firm. Prompt attention to all business entrusted to Gilmore & Co. is thus secured. We desire to win success by deserving it.

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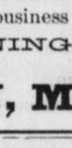

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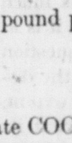

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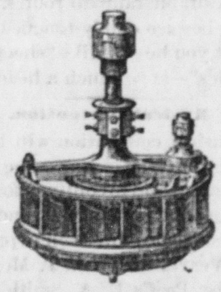

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The Bellefonte Republican

By EDWARD T. TUTEN.

PUBLISHED EVERY
WEDNESDAY MORNING
AT BELLEFONTE, PA.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.—No communications published unless accompanied by the real name of the writer.

Correspondents should write upon but one side of the paper, and avoid the use of pale or fancy inks.

Local Department.

The "Centennial"—Boss cigars—for five cents, at Welch.

To-morrow the boys and girls will skip after valentines.

Confectionery, wholesale and retail, at Welch's.

The largest stock of blank books ever brought to Bellefonte, at Welch's.

A little nonsense now and then is relished, etc., but this proverb does not apply to building your fires with coal oil.

There is energy in the ring of the milk man's bell on cold morning, and he doesn't stand on the order of going, either.

"What's in a name?" You will find out if you put it on the back of a note and that note is not met by the principal when due.

Many new subscribers have placed their names upon our books since the new year, and still there is room for more.

Legislatures can make laws and change laws, but they cannot get much ahead of the "intelligent jury," as was fully demonstrated at the last court.

If the ladies jam their bonnets much further back on their heads, they will be compelled to pull them up when they want to sit down.

Our subscription list is increasing more rapidly than ever before. To our many friends all over the country we give the credit, and return our thanks.

It is generally the man who does not subscribe for a paper who sends a communication to the editor pitching into some one or some society, and signs it "Many Readers."

Charlie Heisler went away to Pine Grove one day last week and got another "*dorg*." He is determined that the dog population of Bellefonte shall be kept up, if he does not make a cent. Noble ambition.

The concert and tableaux, for which the ladies of the M. E. church of this place are preparing, will be given on the evening of the 22nd inst., Washington's birthday, without fail. The entertainment will be the most elaborate, and excel any of the kind ever before presented to our people. Let it not be forgotten.

Our jobbing department is kept busy filling the orders that come pouring in upon us, and during the six working days of last week we averaged three jobs a day. This is doing pretty well, we think, in view of the general depression in business, and the active competition in the printing line in this "neck o' woods."

The Shakespearean Club, of the State College, assisted by some members of the faculty, on Friday evening next, the 15th inst., will act Shakespeare's celebrated tragedy, "Julius Cæsar," in full costume. The performance of the play, from the preparations made and paraphernalia procured, promises to be a great success and very worthy entertainment. We hope that a liberal patronrge will be extended to the club.

Col. Frank Seltzer, who lectured here some time ago, will return and on Monday, February 18, in the Court House, will deliver his humorous lecture entitled "Robinson Crusoe." The Harrisburg *Patriot* speaking of this lecture, says:

> Lecture, "Robinson Crusoe," by Col. Frank Seltzer, of Lebanon. This lecture abounded in rich jokes and witticisms, creating much merriment; and many passages are really beautiful and called forth merited applause. Perfectly chaste in all its departments, it presented quite a contrast to such as "Eli Perkins," and reflected credit both on the speaker and on the superintendent for his judicious selection of a humorist.

To-morrow, February 14th, will be St. Valentine's Day, so named in honor of St. Valentine, bishop, who was martyred, A. D. 270. "On this day the birds began to pair," is an adage applied to this anniversary. Many young persons date their pairing from this festival, for festival it is, whether it fall in or out of the Lenten season. In pagan Rome it was customary for youths to draw names in honor of the goodness of February Juno on the 14th of February, and when paganism was abolished the honor was conferred upon St. Valentine.

Some Very Interesting Meetings.

The assembling here of the district convention of the Y. M. C. A., which commenced Friday evening of last week and terminated the following Sunday night, was the occasion of a series of exceeding interesting and profitable meetings. Although last Friday evening, so far as the elements were concerned, was about as disagreeable as can easily be imagined, quite a large number of persons found their way to the rooms of the Association and engaged in a prayer meeting, led by Isaac Mitchell, Esq. This was the introductory meeting of the Association. The following evening a meeting was held at the Baptist church, which was comfortably filled. The audience was addressed by S. A. Taggart, State Secretary of the Association, and Mr. Heston, of State College. The meeting was very interesting.

On Sunday morning at 9 o'clock a meeting was held at the rooms of the Association, which was led by Mr. Taggart and participated in by the audience generally. It proved to be another interesting meeting. In the afternoon another gospel service was held at the Lutheran church. The interest was apparently increasing, the audience far exceeding the seating capacity of the church, and additional seats were brought in. The exercises were conducted by Mr. Heston, of State College, and very effective speeches were made by Messrs. Beech and Lyon.

But the interest and power seemed to culminate in the overflowing meeting held in the Presbyterian church on Sunday night. The large auditorium was filled. A fine choir of male voices furnished appropriate music. The audience was addressed in effective speeches by Dr. Calder, president of the State College, Rev. Miller, of the M. E. church, and S. A. Taggart. A novel and very effective exercise was the formation of a semi-circle, extending along the front and in the aisles of the church, by the young men who were willing to engage unitedly in the Lord's service, and, after grasping hands, singing in low tones, "Blest be the tie that binds," etc., and afterwards each repeating a prayer consisting merely of a sentence expressive of one earnest desire. After this meeting about one hundred persons repaired to the Association rooms, where a "purpose meeting" was held. But time and space forbid any elaboration of the many interesting features connected with the convention. The Association returns thanks to the delegates from a distance who were present, and also to the pastors and people of the churches in Bellefonte for the interest they took, and trusts that good has been accomplished, which will manifest itself in the future lives of all who participated.

Many of our readers who are interested in the success of Rev. W. S. Wilson, who was recently a pastor on the Pleasant Gap and Curtin circuit, will be glad to read the following, concerning his labors in his new field, taken from the *Conference News:* "Glorious news comes from this point. Brother Wilson's labors have been attended by a revival which resulted in nearly a hundred conversions. The church is in a spiritual blaze, and shows its faith by its works. The Sunday-school has been largely increased, and has made a fine addition to its library. A large contribution has been made to the missionary cause. The church debt has been taken hold of, and with the help of the Lord the sheriff will never have more to do with it. The pastor has not been forgotten, either. In acknowledgment of his faithful services he was recently presented with a new sleigh, two robes, a blanket, two sets of bells, and a silver-mounted set of harness, the cost of all being about $125. Hurrah for West Clearfield."

Western emigration seems to have commenced in earnest. W. McClure Gettle and family, Mrs. Stein, J. P. Swartz and family, Thompson B. Bilger, Franklin Armstrong and George L. Horner, all from the neighborhood of Pleasant Gap, started yesterday afternoon destined for Atchison, Kansas. These people purchased their tickets of Wm. Shortlidge, who, for the accommodation of his friends and acquaintances, has accepted a western land and passenger agency, which is now one of the most extensive and reliable western agencies in Central Pennsylvania.

We learn from the Hanover *Spectator* that, in order in a measure to rid themselves of the tramps who have become a great nuisance in that neighborhood, the town council has passed a resolution forbidding them admission to the lock-up. We do not know but that plan will work, but we should think a better plan would be to capture the fellows and sentence them to thirty or sixty days hard labor on the streets.

Fun and Frolic.

On Wednesday afternoon last a party of Bellefonters, consisting of Mrs. J. P. Harris, Mrs. D. H. Hastings, Mrs. J. G. Love, Mrs. Cotton, Misses Miley and Libbus Humes, Miss Mary Laurie and Miss Louisa Van Tries, manned by Messrs. D. H. Hasting, Jack L. Spangler and S. D. Gray, concluded to regale themselves with a sled ride to the City of Lock Haven. With a sled and four, bedecked with spangled trappings and strings of bells, the party, full of merriment and bent upon a full experience of all the pleasure and fun a sleigh ride could possibly afford, slid out in charming sunshine and bracing air, and steered direct for the city of L. It is needless to say that the whole trip was one lithe and gay, richly spiced with scintillations of wit, brilliant repartee, and choice joke affording constant fun and merriment.

A little matter of personal interest existing between Spangler and one of the young ladies, and a little more matter of personal interest existing between Mr. Gray and *two* of the young ladies, contributed to make the trip the more interesting to the whole party. The only thing that occurred to mar in the slightest the uniform pleasure of the party was the modest insinuation of a third person, in the character of a Lock Haven divine, into the midst of the party while at L. H., and who monopolized the attention of some of the young ladies, by his pleasant gallantry, somewhat to the apparent discomfort of the Bellefonte gent, who seemed to be attracted in two different direction by his little matters of personal interest. Although the pleasant encroachment upon the apparent rights of another by Mr. N——, was regarded in the most favorable light possible, and did not lead to any serious outbreak or challenge for a duel, yet quiet muttering, like quite distant thunder, were noticeable, indicating that things are not always as they seem.

The city of Lock Haven, with its places of interest, was reviewed, and the friends of the sleighing party resident therein seen, and friendly greetings interchanged, and kind hospitality extended, during the short stay of the party in the city. The party returned to Bellefonte on Thursday afternoon full of good humor, bad colds and a proper appreciation of a fifty mile sled ride; but, nevertheless, the trip was a very enjoyable one.

Temperance Meeting.

The Murphy Temperance Society held its regular meeting in the Court House on Thursday evening last, the president, Judge Orvis, presiding and Clement Dale Secretary. Speeches were made by the president, Rev. G. W. Miller, Dr. G. M. Swartz, W. H. Blair, and others, and music rendered for the evening by the choir of the M. E. church.

A motion was made by Rev. G. W. Miller in favor of the commencement of a series of temperance meetings to be held in the Court House, beginning on Monday evening the 11th instant, and that one Joseph Belford, Esq., a celebrated temperance reformer be invited to come and conduct the meetings. The motion was carried and arrangements made for the protracted effort. Petitions were presented to the meeting by Judge Orvis who stated that they had been sent him by mail, he supposed, from the local option headquarters, in favor of reenacting the local option law, to be signed and forwarded to the Centre county members of the legislature. Mr. Blair made a strong speech in favor of local option, and urged the necessity of active and immediate work to procure the reenactment of the law, and urged the extensive signing of the petitions. After some further miscellaneous exercises the meeting adjourned, to meet in the Court House on Monday evening the 11th instant.

During the past fortnight the weather has been that sort designated by the Almanac man as "variable," at least we have had sunshine, clouds, rain, mud, and then rain, sleet, cold winds, freezing, mild air, sunshine, thaw, mud, with more rain and mud, and so on indefinitely, and if that don't fill the Almanac man's idea of "variable," then we are at a loss to know what is meant by that "variable" word. The only additional items that might be named as wanting to fill the bill to the utmost would be a little more snow, a horse and sleigh, and a pretty girl tucked under a buffalo robe by your side, and gliding away over "the beautiful snow" at a 2:40 pace to——; well, perhaps we should not anticipate too much, and hence we will not say anything further on the subject at present.

If all the business men of Bellefonte would adopt the cash system and strictly adhere to it, they would do a good thing for themselves and customers.

Suggestions About Going West.

The preparations that many of our Centre county citizens are making to comply with the advice of Horace Greeley to "go west," is not only a surprise to those who remain, but is attracting the attention of itinerant emissaries whose business it is to speculate and fatten off western emigration. We are advised that an alliance has been formed by a would-be leader of a proposed colony and an emissary, who are urging upon those who propose to go West that it is much better "to go in a crowd" than by families or small squads, who are resorting to public meetings as being the best means of advancing their schemes. When we consider that it is a well-known fact that the railroad companies are better prepared to carry all grades of passengers as they find it convenient to travel, this "colonist scheme" is not entirely free from the suspicion of being connected with undue avarice or peculation, especially when the rate of fare each is just the same for seven or eight persons as it is for fifty or a hundred persons. Experience heretofore teaches that for a hundred persons to get ready to go West at the same time or same day, on the same train, is always attended with very great inconveniences and disadvantages. With these facts before us, we are prompted to advise our friends and readers to get ready to go West as will best suit convenience, without regard to a "fixed starting time," and to have nothing to do with any *itinerants*. If you want profitable and trustworthy information, call on your acquaintances of known reputation, who are resident agents in your county, who do not aspire to fatten off the labors of others without returning an equivalent therefor; whose business it is to accommodate you and furnish you trustworthy and reliable information only, as well as to procure tickets for you over the most desirable railroad routes. At all events, beware of oily-tongued strangers, lest you be sold like "sheep in the shambles"—at so much a head.

Musical Convention.

A musical convention will be held at Pleasant Gap, commencing on the 18th instant, and to continue four days. The convention will be under the supervision and direction of professor J. A. Weaver and Wm. T. Meyer, assisted by Prof's E. A. Smith, Jacob Meyer and J. W. Ritmeyer. There will be three sessions each day held in the Wesley Chapel, M. E. Church at that place. The books for the purposes of the convention will be furnished free. The object of the convention is not only to afford a musical entertainment but is also to afford musical instruction. The committee which arranged for the convention, consisting of Messrs. J. G. Larimer, E. D. Noll, Curtin Taylor, M. Weaver and John Noll, have determined to make the convention a success and fill Pleasant Gap so full of music that it will echo the county round. The admission fees are fixed to suit the times, and are such as to encourage patronage rather than prevent. The proceeds of the convention are to be appropriated for the benefit of the M. E. church at Pleasant Gap.

David Glenn, Esq., has sold out his interest in the ice business to J. M. Leib, who will furnish the people of Bellefonte the coming summer with dilicious chuncks of coolness, of any size to suit purchasers, and at prices the most reasonable. He has already gathered and housed nine hundred tons of as beautiful ice as e'er the eyes of man rested upon—clear and pure from all impurities. The people of our town should encourage this enterprise of Mr. Leib's, for he is certainly a public benefactor. There is not much profit in the business, and if the trade in our town is divided it makes the carrying of it a loss, discourages him from pursuing the business, and leaves us at the mercy of the most precarious sources of supply.

In pursuance of a call, we are advised, issued by John Hoy and John Rockey, a meeting of the Spring twp. political regulators or managers, met in Weaver's school house, on Saturday evening last, and without adopting any resolutions or defining their party name, put in nomination the following ticket: School Directors, A. J. Swartz, W. H. Noll; Supervisors, John Bilger, John Hoy; Assessor, Wm. Riddle; Auditor, William Dale; Overseers of the Poor, Benjamin Kaufman, Frank Weaver; Constable, John Weaver; Justice of the Peace, M. P. Weaver; Township Clerk, Lot Strauble; Judge of Election, George Valentine; Inspectors, Mathew Riddle, Edward Woods.

Dr. Calder, of the State College, lectured for the Grangers in Clearfield, on Tuesday evening last, on the subject of "Agriculture." The lecture was well received, and, as he always does, made his lecture both entertaining and instructive.

Borough and Ward Nominations.

The Republicans of Bellefonte met in caucus and convention on last evening, and put in nomination the following Borough and Ward tickets:

BOROUGH TICKET.—*Chief Burgess*—Clement Dale.

Assistant Burgess—W. M. McClure.

Treasurer—James Harris.

Borough Constable—Isaac Lose, Sr.

Overseers of Poor—Daniel McGinley and John D. Lieb.

Assessor—David Weaver.

Auditor—John D. Kurtz.

High Constable—John Welch.

NORTH WARD.—*Judge of Election*—W. S. Wolf.

Inspector—Geo. L. Potter.

Councilman—John Ardell.

School Director—D. M. Butts.

Ward Assessor—John I. Irwin.

SOUTH WARD.—*Judge of Election*—Clement Dale.

Inspector—Thos. Benner.

Councilman—J. H. McClure.

School Directors—John D. Lieb and W. W. Montgomery.

Ward Assessor—Harvey Benner.

WEST WARD.—*Judge of Election*—Simeon Haupt.

Inspector—David Bartley.

Councilman—F. D. McCollum.

School Director—C. T. Gerberick.

Ward Assessor—Wm. Long.

South and West Wards.—*Justice of the Peace*—Jesse Klinger.

Huntingdonites.

"Ye ancient borough" of Huntingdon hasn't been so lively or as much waked up for a long time as it is at present over the small-pox question in its midst. The presence of the disease, to a somewhat alarming extent, and the means used to prevent its spread and ravages, have given rise to very learned discussions as to constitutional law; the rights of the citizens; the power and authority of the "borough dads" to suppress gatherings of all kinds, and to close churches, etc., which has been largely indulged in by the clergy, doctors, lawyers and laity. The questions involved have not yet been definitely settled by the Huntingdoners, nor are they likely to be until the small-pox is entirely abated and eradicated, which seems to be gradually being accomplished. It is very remarkable that the good, easy-going and Christian people of Huntingdon can't even have a few cases of small-pox among them without fighting over it. The same spirit of enterprise manifested in their ordinary business interests and pursuits would so start up "ye ancient borough" with new life that in a year or two it would scarcely know itself, and forget that it ever had the small-pox. We are glad to note that as the acrimonious discussion and agitation as to *great rights* increases the small-pox decreases, and indications are that the disease is now under perfect restraint and control, and will be confined to the present cases and persons afflicted.

Railroads occasionally complain of dead-heading, but no institution suffers so much by it as the press. A sensible writer says: "The press endures the affliction of dead-headism from the pulpit, the bar, the stage, from corporations, societies and individuals. It is expected to yield its interests; it is required to give strength to the weak, eyes to the blind, clothes to the poor, bread to the hungry; it is asked to cover infirmities, hide weaknesses and wink at quacks, bolster up dull authors and flatter the vain; it is, in short, to be all things to all men, and if it looks for pay or reward it is denounced as mean and sordid. There is no interest under the whole heavens that is expected to give so much to society without pay or thanks as the press."

Sechler & Co., in the Bush House block, are selling groceries at panic prices. Call and see them, and you will be satisfied that this is so. They have the best five cent cigars in town, expressly manufactured for their trade by one of the best cigar makers in the United States. Chewing tobacco at about cost.

Remember you pay 50 cents more for tea at any other place, than you do at Welch's. Call and be convinced.

Some of the store windows are now filled up with valentines, most of which are perfectly horrible.

Motto frames 35 cts. each, mottoes 3 cts. each, zephyr 18 cts. per ounce, at Welch's.

Note paper 7 cents per quire, envelopes 5 cents per pack, at Welch's.

Tea from 26 cents per pound up to 60 cents at Welch's.

Poor economy—cutting down the salaries of school teachers.

The candidates for the various local offices are very industrious.

It is poor economy for a man to get along without a local paper.

Public Sales.

Feb. 28.—At the residence of C. D. Frain, in Marion township, horses, cattle, sheep, hogs, farming implements and household furniture. Sale to commence at 9 o'clock A. M.

March 14.—At the residence of John Weaver, near Pine Grove Mills, Ferguson township, commencing promptly at 1 o'clock P. M., horses, cows, young cattle, hogs, wagons, farming implements, and household furniture.

Feb. 15.—In West township, Huntingdon county, on Friday, Feb. 15, commencing at 10 o'clock A. M., horses, cows, farming implements and household furniture; to be sold as the property of Albert Myton.

MARRIED.

ZIMMERMAN—BOOTH.—On the 29th ultimo, at the Lutheran parsonage in Hublersburg, Pa., by Rev. J. A. Bright, Mr. Lewis O. Zimmerman, (son of Lewis S. Zimmerman), of near Hublersburg, Pa., to Miss Bella J. Booth, of State College.

ZIMMERMAN—TRAVILLIAN.—On the 5th instant, at the residence of Mr. Richard Kenly, near Mill Hall, by the same, Mr. Lewis S. Zimmerman, of near Hublersburg, Pa., to Mrs. Rebecca Travillian, of Jacksonville, Centre county, Pa.

COMMERCIAL.

In relation to the business outlook we quote from the Philadelphia *North American* as follows: "The only feature of importance that occurred in the commercial situation during the past week was a slightly increased movement in breadstuffs and strengthening in the quotations sufficient to cause some trifling speculative operations here and there. The uncertainty of the real condition of affairs in Europe has unsettled matters very much. The business situation does not improve, nor is trade likely to materially increase so long as the suspense in regard to the action of Congress upon the currency and tariff questions and the political complications in Europe shall continue. Judging from the present temper of Congress it would seem that nothing could now avert the success of the silver remonetization scheme, in which event the business affairs of the country, the adjustment of which upon a stable foundation has almost been accomplished, will again be thrown into a chaotic condition in spite of the sophistries of the deluded inflationists. If these disturbing causes were removed there is no reason why the coming spring should not show a general recuperation in trade and business affairs. This expectation is warranted by the character and extent of our many resources, and by the improvement in the methods of doing business that have been the out growth of the necessities and depressions of the past few years. All classes of business men manage their affairs with the most careful supervision of details, and with all redundancies and superfluities clipped close; at the same time the rule is that the cost of living has been brought down to its smallest figures. The coming season, therefore, is approached on a basis of action that will enable the merchants to take good advantage of any sign or fact in their favor. The great grain staples are at present effected somewhat by the condition of affairs on the other side. Should the war result in involving the other European powers in the conflict, not only would the price of breadstuffs go up, but many of our leading manufacturing industries would be stimulated into activity. In the meanwhile we are slowly but surely building up a foreign trade in many of our manufactured goods, and are increasing the shipments and the markets for our staple products.

GOLD—101¾@102.

Bellefonte Markets.

BELLEFONTE, February 11, 1878.

The life giver to our mercantile trade by the sleighing, has melted away with the snow and we are now fairly quartered in the old ruts.

GRAIN—WHEAT—The recent rapid decline in the price of wheat has had a tendency to stimulate deliveries and we have noticed more wagons on our streets loaded with bags than appeared during the sledding. While there is a firmer feeling there is no change in price. A large amount of wheat receipted for when the price was $1.35 is now being sold at $1.15.

Such is the result of speculation. When farmers have their grain ready to sell and refuse to market it at current prices, they become speculators and must take their chances on losses and gains.

RYE—No change in price.

CORN—The supply is in excess of the demand, which is confined to home consumption, the price West and East being so low that consumers within a radius of thirty miles can do better by drawing their supplies from the West.

OATS—The Oat market is in about the same situation as corn.

HAY—Hay is offered in excess of the demand, some of which was sold during the last week at ten dollars per ton, cash.

QUOTATIONS.

White wheat per bushel	$1 15
Red wheat	1 15
Rye per bushel	55
Corn, cob	40
Corn, shelled	45
Oats	28
Cloverseed	4 50
Flour, retail, per barrel	7 00
Flour, wholesale	6 25

HAY AND STRAW.

Hay, choice timothy, per ton	$12 00
Hay, mixed, per ton	10 00
Long rye straw, bundled, per ton	8 50
Short straw per ton	6 50@8 50

PLASTER.

Cayuga, ground, per ton	$ 9 00
Nova Scotia, ground, per ton	10 00

Provision Market.

Corrected weekly by Valentines & Co.

Apples, dried, per pound	6
Cherries, dried, per pound, seeded	10
Beans per quart	8
Fresh butter per pound	25
Chickens per pound	6
Cheese per pound	20
Country hams per pound	10
Hams, sugar cured	15
Bacon	8
Lard per pound	8
Eggs per doz	20
Tallow per pound	7
Potatoes per pushel	30
Dried beef	20
Wilson's pressed beef per pound	25
Canned tomatoes per can	16
Lemons per doz	40
Dried sweet corn per pound	8

Philadelphia Markets.

PHILADELPHIA, February 11, 1878.

GRAIN—WHEAT, red, $1.30@1.31; amber, $1.33@1.35; white, $1.38@1.40.

RYE—Rye, 70@73c.

CORN—Corn, 53½@57c.

OATS—Oats, 33@37c.

CLOVERSEED—Cloverseed, per pound, 7½@8¼c.

Stock Markets.

Quotation of White, Powell, & Co., Bankers and Brokers, 42 South Third Street.

Stock and bonds bought and sold on commission.

PHILADELPHIA, February 9, 1878.

	BID.	ASKED.
U. S. 1881, c	105¾	106⅛
" " '65, J. and J	102½	103
" " '67, " "	105½	105⅝
" " '68, " "	108¾	109
" 10-40 coupon	107¼	107⅜
" Pacific 6's, cy	119	120
New 5's, Reg. '81	103⅝	104
" " c. '81	103⅝	104
" 4½'s, Reg. 91	103	103½
" " c. '81	103¼	103⅝
" 4's, Reg. 1907	100⅞	101
" " c. 1907	102	102½
Gold	101¾	102
Pennsylvania	29¾	29½
Reading	15⅛	15⅜
Philadelphia and Erie	8½	9
Lehigh Navigation	17½	17¾
" Valley	39	39¼
United R. R. of N. J	119	120
Pittsburg, T. & Buffalo R. R	6⅝	6¾
Northern Central	15	16
Central Transportation	32½	33
Nesquehoning	47	50
North Pennsylvania	36	37